FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Hopes for Soviet INF Changes 'Built on Sand' [Bogachev] AA 1
Expectations of Concessions 'Delusions' [Soltan] AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Beglov, Yefimov, Sobolev] CC 1
'Sinister Consequences' of KAL CC 1
European Peace Protests Continue CC 1
Geneva Talks Discussed CC 2
KAL Incident Discussed Further CC 4
U.S. 'Military Fist' CC 6
U.S. 'Gifts' to C. America CC 7
'International Situation: Questions and Answers' [Anikin, Zholkver, Demchenko] CC 8
'Indignation' Over KAL Incident CC 8
U.S. 'Spurs' Arms Race CC 10
Geneva Arms Reduction Talks CC 11
'Imperialist Interference' in Lebanon CC 12
Cuban Blockade Harms U.S. CC 14
Decision Not To Send Gromyko to UN Announced CC 14
U.S. Suitability as UN Site Questioned [Agayants] CC 15
U.S. 'Flagrantly Flouted' UN Commitments CC 15
Soviet Analysts Discuss Madrid CSCE Meeting CC 16
'Positive Outcome' Produced [Vernikov in IZVESTIYA 14 Sep] CC 16
'Major Results' Seen [Beglov] CC 18
U.S. Efforts To Sway Nonaligned Countries Hit [Kulik] CC 19
Innsbruck 'Roundtable' on Communications [Ivanov] CC 21

KAL INCIDENT

U.S. 'Use' of KAL To Implement Arms Programs DD 1
[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 17 Sep]
USSR Minister Hits U.S. Actions Against Aeroflot DD 3
[Bugayev in IZVESTIYA 17 Sep]
U.S. 'New Political Blockade' Against USSR Fails DD 6
[Nekrasov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 15 Sep]
U.S. 'False Version' of KAL Incident Cited DD 8
[Ignatyev]
Western Media 'Ask' Why U.S. 'Conceals' Facts DD 9
[PRAVDA 12 Sep]
U.S. 'Grassroots Skepticism' Over KAL 'Story' DD 10
Americans Feel 'Misinformed' About KAL Incident DD 11
[Pozner]
Congress on 'Provocation,' Military Budget DD 12
[Kornilov]
UK's Howe Tries To Whip Up Support for U.S. Line DD 13
[Kochanovskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 15 Sep]
KAL-CIA Links Seen As Cause of 'Inevitable' DD 13
[Borisov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Sep]
PRAVDA Editor: Military Guilty for First Reports DD 17
[London BBC]
'Boomerang' Effects on Airline Boycott Cited DD 20
Correction to Report on Press Reaction to KAL DD 20
Addition to Moscow Press Conference on KAL DD 21

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reaction to Reagan's 17 Sep Radio Address A 1
Reagan's 'Anti-Soviet Vocabulary' Examined A 1
[Volkogonov]
Military Moves of U.S. 'Chorus of Mourners' Hit A 3
[Sablin in PRAVDA 15 Sep]
Activities of NSA 'Flying Spies' Depicted A 4
KAL Incident Seen Timed To Defense Budget A 6
[Kozyakov]
U.S. Chemical Weapons Appropriations Condemned A 7
[Agayants]
Pershing II Missiles Test at White Sands Cited A 7

CHINA

USSR-PRC Book Exchange Agreement Signed B 1
PRC Delegates Attend Moscow Physics Meeting B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan 'Yielding' to Militaristic Image C 1
[Vdovin in PRAVDA 12 Sep]
Role as U.S. 'Nuclear Bridgehead' C 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Sep]
Sanctions Criticized C 4
[Afonin]
CPSU Central Committee Greets 48th JSP Congress C 5

SOUTH ASIA

Ustinov Meets With Indian Defense Secretary D 1
PRAVDA on DRA Expulsion of U.S. 'Diplomat-Spies' D 1
[17 Sep]
Moscow: U.S. Organizes Spying Activities in DRA D 2
Opposition to Haq Regime in Pakistan Viewed D 3
IZVESTIYA on Latest Unrest D 3
[Akhmedzyanov 15 Sep]
Protest Grows D 4
[Velikiy in IZVESTIYA 12 Sep]
TASS Report D 5
Briefs: Sri Lankan Architects Visit Azerbaijan D 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Micronesia 'Semi-Colonial Appendage' to U.S. E 1
Kampuchean Envoy Cites Hostile Thai Activity E 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Unleashing 'Large-Scale War' in Lebanon H 1
'Grave Alarm' Aroused H 2
Syrian, Libyan Reaction H 3
Sabra, Shatila Demonstration Held in U.S. H 4
IZVESTIYA Carries Biography of Walid Junblatt H 5
[11 Sep]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reports on 16 Sep Politburo Session R 1
[17 Sep]
Kazakh SSR Central Committee Bureau Meets R 2
Dolgikh Addresses Construction Ministry Aktiv R 3
Dolgikh, Arkhipov Mark Forestry Workers Day R 3
Grishin Attends Moscow Education Meeting R 3
Baku Reports Azerbaijan's Firudin Aliyev Dead R 4
Intourist Chief Regrets Western 'Provocations' R 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Early September Weather, Crop Status Reported T 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Sep]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

'Progress-17' Space Ferry Separated From Station U 1
Further Details U 1

HOPES FOR SOVIET INF CHANGES 'BUILT ON SAND'

LD161706 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 16 Sep 83

["What Washington Strives For at the Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Representatives of the USA and other NATO countries persist in their categoric rejection of the latest constructive proposals of the Soviet Union at the talks in Geneva on establishing a lower level of absolute equality of the USSR and of the North Atlantic alliance in the number of planes and medium-range missiles, as well as in the number of nuclear ammunition on the European Continent.

At yesterday's press conference in Brussels, NATO Secretary General J. Luns described the Soviet Union's stand at the talks as "uncompromising". His colleague, the NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, American General Bernard Rogers expressed a hypocritical regret over the fact that the Soviet side in Geneva "systematically vetoes" proposals by the U.S. delegation.

In the meantime, however, the entire progress of talks on nuclear arms in Europe indicate that the sides' equality is unacceptable to Washington. The Reagan administration, for instance, wants no reductions in nuclear-capable planes, since in that type of arms NATO now has a one and a half times superiority on the European Continent. The American side in Geneva is only prepared for an agreement that would provide for a significant reduction or complete dismantling of all Soviet medium-range missiles in the entire USSR territory, without scrapping in the process a single nuclear system of NATO, and would even grant the USA the right to increase its nuclear potential on the continent.

Refusing to take into account the British and the French nuclear forces in the over-all balance, and insisting on a U.S. right to deploy American "Pershings" and cruise missiles on the European Continent, the United States demonstrates its desire to secure NATO's superiority in all the indicators of nuclear might -- including in medium-range missiles in addition to the one and a half times edge at present in the number of planes and nuclear charges.

It goes without saying that the Soviet Union will not agree to a unilateral disarmament, and its stance on this issue is really uncompromising. The Soviet side proceeds from the fact that the military balance as it now exists in Europe is a condition of peace and stability on the continent.

The Soviet Union has done and is doing everything possible for finding disentanglements at the talks in order to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement. Washington's designs, however, that the USSR will begin to give up its principled positions as the time for the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe draws near are built on sand.

Expectations of Concessions 'Delusions'

LD161616 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Our observer Yuriy Soltan discusses the course of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on problems of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. This is what he writes:

The talks have entered a decisive phase. It depends on the outcome of this phase whether the nuclear menace is reduced in Europe or another round starts in the nuclear arms race, a round that will change substantially and for the worse the situation not only in Europe but the rest of the world. The Soviet Union advocates successful completion of the talks. It has put forward a concrete plan to reduce by about two-thirds the number of medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles in Europe for the USSR and NATO. Each side would then retain no more than 300 units of such weapons. There would remain an equal number of both delivery vehicles, that is missiles and aircraft, and warheads on them. The Soviet missiles to be reduced, including SS-20's would be destroyed, as the Soviet Union is willing to do. That means that missile launchers would be dismantled, too, as well as the missiles and combat units themselves.

Of course appropriate installations would be dismantled and destroyed that the United States is setting up in Europe as part of the preparations for deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles there. Throughout the 2 years of the talks the Soviet Union has been seeking persistently mutually acceptable compromises. It has been displaying flexibility. But as the Soviet Leader, Yuriy Andropov, has told the newspaper PRAVDA, our flexibility has its limits which are dictated by interests of security of the Soviet Union and its allies. Only people who have lost their sense of reality can expect the Soviet Union to agree to the American stand at the talks, which can be reduced to an attempt to have the Soviet Union disarm unilaterally, to change the current military parity in Europe in favor of NATO. As for claims circulated in the West that the Soviet Union will make some concessions of principle with the approach of the beginning of the deployment of American missiles in December, these claims are intended to delude the public in a bid to reduce the scale of the anti-war movement.

The people who believe such falsehoods, who hope that the Soviet Union will be retreating from its positions of principle and will agree to the deployment of a certain number of new American missiles in Europe and will also agree not to count the British and French nuclear delivery vehicles, such people will be bitterly disappointed. The Soviet Government has warned in earnest that if West European countries have American medium-range nuclear missiles installed, the USSR will take due and effective retaliatory measures. The measures will affect the territory of both the countries where new American missiles will be stationed as well as the United States itself. But that would be not our own choice. Yet no one should have any doubt that the Soviet Union is resolved to duly ensure its own security and that of its allies.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD181749 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 18 Sep 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN political observer; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, first deputy editor in chief of IZVESTIYA; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. At the beginning of our conversation about foreign political problems one can say right away that it will deal first and foremost with those centers where these problems are closely interwoven -- in Europe, in the Near East, and in Central America. One can also say that these problems have recently become even more acute. I would like to stress right at the beginning that behind the haze of propaganda of such intensity that has been put up by Washington recently are hidden not only the military preparations of the United States and NATO, not only the increased tension in international relations: Even through the haze one cannot but notice that people, organizations, parties and government figures are in action everywhere, in a word, most diverse forces are resisting the militarist plans of imperialism. The haze will lift, but the real needs of man for peace, peaceful work, mutual understanding and friendship, will remain. And official Washington and its allies cannot do anything about this.

'Sinister Consequences' of KAL

[Beglov] Indeed, as Washington's false story around the incident involving the South Korean aircraft collapses like a house of cards and the clouds of malicious anti-Sovietism whipped up by the U.S. organizers of this provocation settle, the international public is getting an opportunity to have a closer look at the sinister consequences of this wildly fanatical action, as I would term it. There are consequences for the whole of world politics and for the fate of many pressing problems which await resolution, among others, in the field of universal security and disarmament.

It is particularly suspicious, and quite justifiably so in the eyes of many observers, that the provocative Flight 007, which made a deep incursion for intelligence into areas of utmost sensitivity in strategic terms of the Soviet Union, took place right on the eve of another round of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the question of nuclear weapons in Europe.

European Peace Protests Continue

[Sobolev] Spartak Ivanovich, does it not seem to you that the organizers of the provocation are given away by the haste with which they are calculating what they can gain from its results? Now, when new ground has appeared for slander against the Soviet Union, the U.S. leaders and in their wake Heseltine, the British minister of defense, and others, are expressing the hope out loud that the activists of the antiwar and anti-missile movement will now be reconciled with the military preparations in Western Europe and in other regions. But why should the provocation in fact make the preservation of peace less attractive in the eyes of people?

It should really be the other way round. Peace supporters inthe West are in no way intending to do some sort of favor for the Soviet Union. Among them there are many who are ideologically close to this Heseltine, only they do not wish to stake their security for the sake of military monopolies, the ambitions of generals or the appetites of imperialist politicians. And the peace supporters are acting.

For example this is what is happening in the Federal Republic of Germany. As the journal SPIEGEL noted, from now on no week will pass without antimissile demonstrations. According to an estimate by the FRG Ministry of the Interior, up to 3 million of the country's citizens are taking part in the antiwar movement, and three-quarters of the population are behind them. Acts of civil disobedience, rallies converging on the U.S. military base in Bitburg, protest actions during U.S. forces parades have been planned. A group of peace supporters, the journal notes, are congregating on the banks of the Weser and the Rhine and are hailing barges carrying ammunition for the U.S. Army with antiwar slogans and singing. Pickets have been set up outside barracks and munitions dumps. And, from 15 to 22 October a week of action will be held. To the sounding of alarm bells and during a minute's silence a human chain will be formed stretching 100 km between the command headquarters of the U.S. forces in the FRG and their base in Neu-ulm, where Pershing II's will be deployed if they are deployed. Protest actions are taking on extreme forms: In Bad Godesberg three persons -- an American woman, a German woman and a Frenchman have gone on a hunger strike, and are prepared to die if nothing is done which would put an end to the building-up of arms. In a word, the resoluteness of peace supporters is growing, and the hot autumn in Western Europe will get increasingly hot.

At their conference the Social Democrats of Baden-Wurttemberg came out against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG. The whole party is to adopt a final decision on the matter at the congress in November, when it will be possible to analyze the results of the Geneva talks. But even now Brandt, the party chairman, has defined his negative position toward these U.S. missiles. This is not because he wants to do the Soviet Union a good turn, but because the peace supporters see that the Soviet Union is proposing a realistic path toward stopping the arms race, and also is proposing it at the talks in Geneva.

Geneva Talks Discussed

[Beglov] Yes, it is now clear to everyone that the present stage of the talks is the decisive opportunity to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, and this means not permitting a new, extremely dangerous spiral in the nuclear arms race. For this would inevitably have an effect on the security of all countries and all peoples, not simply those in Europe but throughout the world. Precisely at this moment the Soviet Union has made a new move, having announced on the eve of the resumption of talks that it will liquidate the medium-range missiles being reduced in the European part of the USSR in the event of agreement being achieved in Geneva on the basis of nondeployment of U.S. missiles and the inclusion of the Anglo-French nuclear potential. This initiative has aroused so much positive general response that the U.S. side was unable to reject it publicly in a hurry, and at the same time the attempt to distract attention from the unconstructive position of the United States at the talks -- the provocation with the Korean aircraft -- has not borne fruit, even at this what I would call unprecedented cost.

The difference in principal of the approach to nuclear weapons in Europe is that the USSR is proposing to go one way only -- that of reductions, while the United States is bringing about a buildup of U.S. weapons, and as for Soviet missiles it wishes to see only a reduction of them. And this is why even before the two delegations had managed to sit down at the negotiating table in Geneva the official Washington representatives began to make a fuss about the alleged uncompromising nature of the Soviet Union. President Reagan has even ventured a statement to the effect that no serious response has as yet been forthcoming from the Soviet Union, and this in the face of all our consistent initiatives. Indeed, as was demonstrated well at the press conference held this week at the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs, this consistency of our country is expressed by its many initiatives, each of which gives concrete expression to the others.

Our country has expressed its readiness to agree to a true zero option in which Europe would be completely rid of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, and this is our first and basic position. We have further shown our readiness even for the less radical but also far-reaching option under which both sides would abandon the deployment of any new medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, and systems already possessed by them would be reduced to approximately one-third. Finally we proposed that both sides, the USSR and the NATO bloc, taking into account the nuclear missiles of France and Britain, should possess a certain quantity of medium-range missiles and aircraft at a minimum agreed level, and this would mean that the Soviet Union would retain fewer medium-range missiles and war heads for them than it had in 1976, when we had none of the SS-20 new missiles as they are called in the West.

What is there in this proposal that can be unacceptable for the United States and the NATO bloc as a whole? The loss of a sense of realism and justice inevitably results in the fact that those who defend unjust causes begin to get caught up in their own so-called arguments and pseudo-arguments. Take, for example, the way in which Washington and the NATOites have become confused in their attempt to refute the necessity for the nuclear missiles of Britain and France to be included in the counting. Sometimes they say they are strategic and therefore have no bearing on the balance of forces in Europe; and when they are reminded that at the talks on reduction of strategic missiles Washington refused to examine the question about the inclusion of Anglo-French nuclear forces, the argument is put forward that this is a sphere of interests of all of NATO, that is, in essence it is confirmed that these missiles are already counted as part of the European balance. And there are many such incongruities.

[Yefimov] The actual medium-range weapons which belong to France and Britain are by no means an abstract concept. They are very substantial armaments. They represent a quarter of all the nuclear weapons in the possession of the NATO countries. Moreover, they are a part which, as has been declared both in Paris and London, is to be expanded in the next few years. For instance, the French today have 80 missiles on submarines, 80 missiles fitted with nuclear warheads. In the near future, they intend to turn these 80 into 592 -- and they are still proposing that we should not take them into account.

[Sobolev] In addition to that, France, as one knows, intends to replace its Pluton ground-based tactical missiles. Hades missiles are to be installed in their place and these are capable, from French territory, of reaching targets in the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

Britain also intends to modernize its nuclear forces. The Polaris-type missiles installed on submarines are to be replaced with other missiles -- Trident II. And out of the 64 missiles of this type, each can carry between 8 and 14 individually-targetable warheads. And, in the unanimous view of specialists, these missiles should be regarded as first-strike weapons.

[Yefimov] And there is a second point to be made. All these missiles -- both the British and French ones -- are, naturally, targeted on the Soviet Union. We cannot fail to consider that they could be pointed in other directions too. For instance, there were reports during the Falklands-Malvinas crisis that one of the British destroyers had missiles with atomic warheads. That is a possibility. And yet the principle targets for all these weapons are located in the countries of the socialist community. What is more, these targets are coordinated by the NATO allies so that one and the same town or installation is not fired on twice or even three times.

Let us imagine the unimaginable. Suppose we agree with the Americans and fix for ourselves and for the Americans a common ceiling for medium-range nuclear weapons, and fail to consider the French and British weapons. What is the result? The result is that the NATO countries are left with a loophole for increasing their weapons without any control -- and not just increasing them, but increasing them with American assistance, because these missiles, these warheads are acquired by Britain from the United States. So the upshot is that we are being proposed -- allegedly in seriousness -- an option which gives them a wonderful opportunity to build up without any control...

[Sobolev interrupts] And without limit!

[Yefimov continues] ...and build up without limit an advantage in their own favor. No self-respecting country, of course, can agree to this option like this.

[Beglov] And as far as the general atmosphere surrounding the talks in Geneva is concerned, many international observers rightly believe that success or failure at the Geneva talks will signify whether it will be possible to beat down the flames of that second cold war which London is already talking about and which the reactionary forces of the United States would like to whip up, and if the reactionaries are successful, then so much greater will be the burden of responsibility of those who are today striving to place difficulties in the way of settling the very important issue, the truly vitally important issue, of curbing the arms race in Europe.

KAL Incident Discussed Further

[Sobolev] Washington plans to continue exacerbating the international situation by using the well-known and unfortunate incident involving the South Korean aircraft. A certain change, however, is now noticeable in the reaction in the West to the intrusion of the South Korean aircraft. The waves of the anti-Soviet campaign kicked up by Washington continue to spread, and the American leadership is doing everything in its power to prevent them from dying down. But observers are now in categorical terms expressing the view that the Soviet Union has set out its view of the incident, and that it is now the United States' turn to reply to many questions, and no emotions can take the place of such a reply.

[Yefimov] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, that is quite right, and yet the White House and Washington are still exploiting the provocation which they undertook with the South Korean aircraft. It was no coincidence that the U.S. Congress has voted as never before for the greatest military budget ever, the most inflated military budget in the history of the United States.

[Beglov] Yes.

[Yefimov] And were it not for the aircraft, Reagan would evidently not have managed to drag through this budget so easily, this antipopular and really very provocative budget -- provocative like the flight -- this budget which gives an even further boost to the arms race and exacerbates the international situation to be sure.

[Beglov] From this provocation a direct path leads to plans of a broad strategic nature which the Pentagon has long been nurturing. Let us recall the example cited recently, this week in the press. In the last few days, as it happened, an issue of the periodical NATIONAL DEFENSE came out in the United States. It carried an article by two former employees of U.S. military intelligence.

The pivotal thought which they preach is that the strongest threat to the Russians, including the use of a nuclear first strike, could be created in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean and Northeast Asia. Well, the fact that the article is accompanied by a map of targets in the Soviet Union, on which the greatest prominence is given to the areas which the South Korean aircraft overflew, needs even less comment.

[Yefimov] You are right, Vitaliy Sergeyevich. [as heard; the previous speaker was Beglov] Any person or any state which initiates something evil has the advantage of having taken the initiative. And the White House is taking advantage of just this circumstance, although, without doubt, sensible people are beginning to realize that...

[Sobolev interrupts] and this article in NATIONAL DEFENSE...

[Yefimov interrupts] confirms...

[Sobolev] ...is beginning to expose, yes, the real facts about this whole provocation. In other words, this provocation is beginning to backfire gradually against its organizers. Throughout the discussion of the incident, it must be said, even people who are disposed most favorably toward the United States -- military men, politicians and aviation experts -- not all of them, but a large number, have stressed that things do not add up in the American version of events, and that such a wide and long deviation of the aircraft from its route, particularly in a direction where it should not have deviated at all, must above all be explained.

As the AKAHATA newspaper has noted, there is a persistent view circulating in Japanese military circles that the aircraft was on a spy mission. In THE WASHINGTON POST, an article appeared examining the history of American provocations, always thickly larded with hypocrisy. This history goes back to the annexationist wars against the Indians and against Mexico in the last century. At the turn of the 20th century, the Spanish-American war was unleashed by means of a provocation -- the battleship "Maine" was blown up. The Spanish had no hand in the explosion, notes the newspaper. It was blown up by agents and provocateurs. As we can see, Washington, even then, took no account of casualties on its own side if it was regarded as advantageous from the viewpoint of so-called grand politics. The newspaper also recalls the Tonkin incident during the Vietnam war and the flight of the U-2 spy-plane in 1960. Although the U-2 was shot down over the Urals, the American Government alleged, without batting an eyelid, that the aircraft had gone off course. But the pilot, Power, survived, and he did not carry out CIA orders to swallow the potassium cyanide he had obtained from his intelligence people. So the truth immediately came out. Since then, obviously, the organizers of provocations have found a way of not leaving undesirable witnesses alive. At any rate, the pilot of the South Korean aircraft, by all accounts, preferred suicide and carried more than 200 human lives with him to the next world. And now in Washington, with sham signs, they are saying that the reasons why the aircraft flew 2,000 kilometers in Soviet airspace will now remain a mystery. This is as impudent a statement as in 1960, but even in Washington people can hardly believe that this CIA secret will never be discovered, just as many other secrets of the United States intelligence agancy have been.

[Yefimov] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, it is very interesting to compare the two flights -- the flights of the U-2 and the flight of the recent South Korean Boeing. It seems that the flight of the South Korean aircraft was very necessary to the White House just at this point in time, just as the right-wing forces in the United States at the time greatly needed the espionage flight of the U-2 plane.

[Beglov] In a political sense.

[Yefimov] In a political sense, of course. Both these flights were planed on the eve of very important events in Soviet-American relations and of domestic American events. If you remember, the U-2 was sent in when President Eisenhower of the United States was preparing to pay a return visit to the Soviet Union. He talked about it, he said that he was planning to visit us not only with his advisers, but also his grandchildren and children. It was sent in when the concept of peaceful coexistence, proposed by us, started to occupy a notable place on the pages of the Western press; and when the heads of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France were just about -- exactly two weeks later, actually -- to hold a round table meeting to discuss some of the most important world problems. Their meeting was to take place in Paris. And such a turn of events, such a development of the international situation was very much not to the liking of right-wing forces in the United States.

Coming back to today, the South Korean aircraft was sent in on the eve of the decisive round -- as we have already said -- of the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, on the eve of the final stage of the Madrid meeting, on the eve of discussion in the U.S. congress of a military budget of unprecedented scale and, finally, on the eve of the hot autumn, which you mentioned just now. And again it was necessary for someone to wreck all this. The gamble was that the flight itself would bring about a major international political scandal, worsen Soviet-American relations, hamper all the talks which are being conducted and make it possible to put this unprecedented military budget through Congress.

U.S. 'Military Fist'

[Sobolev] And, as they are evidently hoping in Washington, the anti-Soviet hullaballoo ought to draw the attention of the international public away from the extension of American interference in other hot spots, in the Near East and in Central America. For example, the battleship "New Jersey" is now sailing toward the shores of Lebanon -- a huge, heavy object carrying 400 mm caliber guns. And already there are several dozen American ships there, including the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower," and more than 10,000 Marines, that is to say, a military fist which quite simply just cannot be compared with the capacities of the sides fighting against each other there. And the "New Jersey" certainly has not been sent just for the ride. American ships have already fired upon Lebanese soil where Druze Muslims live, so far using 155 mm guns: so this seems somewhat small to the Pentagon.

You can't beat the American generals for militant ardour, but they do prefer to carry out their military operations in circumstances where they have a guaranteed advantage, being in a secure position, as in Tyre. True, the U.S. Marines have taken some losses in Lebanon, and this has been considered to be sufficient grounds for assembling so many ships and aircraft there. What's more, it will make it possible for the commanders to use these forces where they are as they themselves think fit. How many Lebanese die, how many might die, does not worry Washington: here it considers it to be superfluous to shed any tears. This week saw the anniversary of the bestial slaughter of the Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps. It is worth recalling that the leaders of the United States, while expressing verbal regret in connection with this, did everything to protect their Israeli clients against the punitive actions of the international community, just as Washington sheltered them 10 years ago when Israeli fighters, in broad daylight, shot down a Libyan civil airliner in international air space.

[Beglov] Vitaliy Sergeyevich, you were quite right to mention the anniversary of the atrocities against the Palestinians, because in fact the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the invasion of Southern Lebanon, the mass terror which the masters of Israel and the brass-hats of Israel have instituted in southern Lebanon against the Palestinians; and to-day's situation -- these are, in fact, two acts of one and the same tragedy. And at the same time the Israeli brass-hats have cleared the way for American actions and for the arbitrary methods which the United States is now using with its own hands in the Near East, indeed, the use of heavy gun fire, the drawing up of an enormous squadron -- and, what's more, they are being helped in this by the British, too, who are also included in this squadron, they have added their own ships, so....

[Sobolev interrupts] The very same aircraft carrier "Invincible" which took part in the Falklands crisis, is going there.

[Beglov] But what is the value, under these conditions, what is the value of the so-called peace initiative of Reagan if everything now is being solved by the ships of the American Navy, by heavy-caliber guns, and by ever more innumerable casualties among the Lebanese and Palestinians?

[Yefimov] A cartoon by Igor Smirnov was published in IZVESTIYA a few days ago. The cartoon showed a gun aimed at Beirut. An American officer orders the soldier bringing up a shell to the gun: Come on, another restraining factor for Beirut! The cartoonist showed quite accurately what the U.S. Marines in Lebanon are engaged in: they are indeed already waging war against the Lebanese people; and furthermore it seems very likely that the war is spreading. The same thing is happening that once happened in Vietnam: escalation, that is to say, the extension of military interference, and parallel with this the escalation of the deception.

They say one thing, but they do something else. The U.S. President once gave an assurance that the American Marines were being landed just for about 30 days. They have now been in Lebanon for almost a year. The U.S. President gave an assurance that they merely represent a restraining factor: but they are using heavy guns to fire on the city and its outskits. A few days ago French Minister of Defense Hernu stated that the multinational forces were sent to Lebanon to liquidate the confrontation between the Palestinians and the Israelis, and that the tasks of these forces do not include interference in clashes between groups and taking part in civil war. The French minister repeated what the Americans had once been saying. That, however, was in words: and in reality? In reality they interfere in the internal affairs of the Arab population of Lebanon, and moreover they even kindle civil strife in that country. The very term multinational forces is no more than a fig leaf for Washington. They were allegedly multinational both in Korea and in Vietnam. Under this cover they carry out their plunderous plans toward Lebanon. Before the dispatch of the Marines, Washington carried out its policy in Lebanon through the hands of its strategic ally, Israel. Now they are beginning to carry it out themselves, with their own forces.

U.S. 'Gifts' to C. America

[Sobolev] The concentration of American might -- and again it is far from harmless -- is taking place not just in the Near East, but in Central America, too. During the undeclared war of the United States against Nicaragua we are able to observe not only a kind of super-blackmail, with atomic aircraft carriers, cruisers, low-flying attack aircraft and so on, which have acquired substance, so to speak, with the thousands of millions in military expenditure which have been transformed into armor, missiles and other marvels of military technology.

The Somoza hirelings have now acquired, as gifts from Uncle Sam, warships and aircraft and have started to use them in their sorties: no more successfully, it is true, than the bands on dry land have made use of their weapons, though the casualties among the peaceful citizens of Nicaragua are multiplying. The CIA, as the American press has reported, has set the Somoza people the task of proving their fitness no later than autumn of this year. The hirelings have received technical supplies for this task. And so that they need not fear so much, American ships and aircraft are roaring and bellowing behind them. Will the propaganda noise from Washington be able to drown these roars? No, of course it will not.

[Yefimov] It is interesting to compare the way they are operating against Nicaragua with the way they are operating against the people of Afghanistan. There are many striking similarities, and not only in the aims. In both countries they are supporting yesterday. In Afghanistan they are supporting the feudal chieftains, the obscurantists and the counterrevolutionary bandits, and in Nicaragua the former estate-owners and a handful of people who enjoyed a decent way of life under the dictator Somoza. In both places they are coming out against the people. In both places the aims are dirty and, accordingly, the methods are dirty. It was in Afghanistan that they started to test their new method of sending in armed bands across the frontier in order to hinder the new life and to frighten people by means of terror. In Afghanistan they are operating from the territory of Pakistan. In Nicaragua they are operating from the territory of surrounding countries, and primarily from the territory of Honduras, and the picture is the same: bands of murders trying to violate the peaceful life of the country and finally -- over the past few days -- with the dispatch of aircraft of American manufacture, with American bombs, and with pilots who lose their American passports. Both in Nicaragua and in Afghanistan the White House has one and the same approach to other peoples: live not in the way that you want to live, but in the way the White House wants, and only in that way.

[Sobolev] And so we have now sketched the situation in a number of regions of the world and a number of international problems in which the striving of the United States to aggravate these problems and to aggravate international tension is noticeable. Nevertheless, these strivings of the United States are encountering growing resistance from powerful forces. A session of the UN General Assembly opens the day after tomorrow. The representatives of 157 states will have to examine the most important problems of international life, and primarily that of how to save the earth from danger of an apocalpytic war. Attention will be given to problems of nuclear disarmament, of preventing an arms race and one involving chemical weapons, of growing tension in different parts of the globe. On the assets side, the General Assembly has the Soviet peace initiatives, the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the draft treaty on the banning of the use of force in cosmic space against the earth, and very many others. The struggle for a peaceful future continues. At this point we conclude our broadcast. Thank you for your attention, comrades: all the very best to you.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD161648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 16 Sep 83

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Viktor Anikin, commentator of All-Union Radio; with Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, All-Union Radio political observer; and Pavel Yepifanovich Demchenko, member of the PRAVDA editorial board]

'Indignation' Over KAL Incident

[Excerpts] [Anikin] In preparing this broadcast we picked out several letters in which you, comrade radio listeners, express just indignation at the provocationist course of the U.S. Administration toward our country with regard to the South Korean aircraft incident.

This is the subject of letters from Mr and Mrs (Iseyev) from Kolomna, (Nikolay Vasilyevich Gnedych) from Gomel, and Comrades (Tevosyan) from Tbilisi, (Necheporenko) from Chernigov and many others. What ardent anti-Sovietism Washington has arrived at in unthinkingly risking the lives of people to gather intelligence information! writes (Klavdiya Petrovna Voroshilova) of Nalchik. Yes, indeed! Anti-Sovietism under the present U.S. Administration has flowered luxuriantly. But the reasons and the purposes of the incident in the Far East are not contained in this alone. What forces stand behind this incident and what is their objective? I will ask Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, All-Union Radio political observer, to answer these questions. Please?

[Zholkver] First, it seems to me that one has to point out that over the 2 weeks which have passed since the South Korean plane incident, Washington -- which bears full responsibility for everything that has happened -- has still not provided an answer to the main questions, questions which are being put by many of our listeners too: How did the aircraft come to be in Soviet airspace 500 and more kilometers from the international route; and why did the American and the Japanese tracking stations, which are responsible for the flight of planes along this route, not warn the South Korean Boeing that it was off course and not bring it back to the prescribed route? I repeat: There has still been no reply to all these questions from the American side.

Moreover, recently Washington has in general been earnestly maintaining a stony silence. Thus, for example, staff at Anchorage airport in Alaska, from which the Boeing departed, have frankly stated that they were ordered by Washington not to refer to the incident and, on that basis, refused to grant interviews to Japanese television.

In Japan itself the strangest things are also taking place. Only recently Tokyo claimed it had recordings of communications between Japanese monitoring stations and the South Korean aircraft which purportedly confirm that the crew did not know about the intrusion into Soviet airspace. But when correspondents wanted to listen to these recordings it suddenly transpired that they do not exist. The Tokyo air control center declared that it had no communications at all with the Boeing.

[Anikin] Yes, indeed. Initially, Washington made a huge fuss about having intercepted the conversations of the Soviet pilots, and even played them to U.S. congressmen and to diplomats at the UN. Then there was some embarrassment. Even people with a good mastery of the Russian language publicly admitted that there was so much noise on these so-called radio intercepts that it was quite impossible to understand the essence of the conversations. Eventually, Washington was itself forced to retract. A State Department spokesman said American experts had spent a great deal of time studying the tapes and found it necessary to make certain corrections. For example, they now admit that the Soviet pilot did in fact warn the intruder aircraft with cannon shots. Yet only very recently the Pentagon was claiming that Soviet fighters do not have cannon at all. One has to say that in this case Washington is altogether showing complete disregard for generally known facts of aviation technology.

The U.S. capital still maintains that the South Korean plane strayed off course, so to speak, and got lost. Meanwhile, all aviation experts, including for example Italian and Japanese pilots, have been stressing that Boeings are fitted with up-to-date and multiple duplicated navigational equipment that rules out any wandering in flight. Apparently taking this into account, President Reagan preferred to say that no one, supposedly, will ever know who put the wrong flight coordinates into the Boeing's computer.

We will not make any definite guesses about the future, but let us note that there are now already enough facts to make it possible to understand who, and for what purposes, was interested in this entire incident.

Together with many other Soviet and foreign journalists, I had the opportunity of attending the press conference at which Marshal Ogarkov, relying on facts and conclusions compiled by a specially created and highly competent state commission, cited irrefutable evidence of the fact that the intrusion of the South Korean Airlines plane into Soviet airspace was a deliberate, carefully planned intelligence operation. It was directed from certain centers on the territory of the United States and Japan. A civilian plane was chosen for it consciously disregarding -- or possibly counting on -- loss of human life.

[Anikin] Yes, recent facts completely and utterly confirm that conclusion.

[Zholkver] Indeed, it is becoming clear that the timing for the provocation was not accidental. Recently, Washington's political course has been subjected to increasing criticism both abroad and in the United States itself. Washington's big stick policy in Latin America is being criticized, as are the U.S. intervention in Lebanon and the overall course of the Reagan administration on the arms race -- from plans for deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe to plans for the militarization of space. In these conditions, particularly in the run up to the U.S. presidential elections, Washington has dreamed of a major ploy that could change the propaganda and political situation and divert people's attention from the Soviet peace initiatives.

And the incident of the South Korean aircraft has become that ploy. Immediately after it, according to a clearly preplanned scenario, the United States launched a broad propaganda campaign whose tone is being set by President Reagan himself.

U.S. 'Spurs' Arms Race

Washington began claiming that no agreements are possible with the Soviet Union, that one can only talk to it using the language of power and for that it is essential to arm oneself -- and that is what Washington is now earnestly engaged in doing.

[Anikin] Yes. According to latest reports, the Washington administration has submitted several major military programs at once to the U.S. Congress, which this week resumed its session after the summer vacations. These programs involve billion-dollar appropriations for production of the MX strategic missiles, new bombers, warships, and chemical weapons.

[Zholkver] I must say it is not hard to see to whom this is of most interest. Let us take for example one of the American electronics concerns, Northrop. I recall that about 10 years ago, during the period of international detente, its shares on the New York stock exchange were quoted at $5. Now its shares are $75. Why? Because in the meantime Northrop has received an enormous order from the Pentagon for the manufacture of guidance systems for the MX missiles and the cruise missiles.

Similar fat slices of the budget pie, currently being allocated by the appropriations committees of the U.S. Congress -- as you have mentioned -- have been snatched up by other major monopolies of the United States, and now they are noting with undisguised gratification, as THE NEW YORK TIMES recently wrote, that prices of military contractors' shares on Wall Street have risen sharply.

And many of the leaders of the present Washington administration are connected with the military contractors -- as THE NEW YORK TIMES calls them -- from the head of the Pentagon and a former director of one such company Weinberger, to executives accountable to the master of the White House himself. They have particularly close ties with concerns in California, Reagan's so-called home state where he was governor for many years. And the U.S. press itself does not hide the fact that lately the largest orders are received precisely by Californian firms, among which is the aforementioned Northrop.

It is also noteworthy that the Washington administration uses as much energy to slow down or even wreck any negotiations on reducing military arsenals, as it does to spur on the arms race. A day or two ago, Washington again confirmed its rejection of negotiations on halting nuclear tests. And the Geneva talks on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe are currently being blocked by the American side even more than previously; they say the incident with the South Korean plane has allegedly created an unfavorable atmosphere in Geneva. The further one goes, the more is revealed of the scale and innermost secrets of the Washington provocation.

As indicated in the statement by the Soviet Government, in the atmosphere of building-up tension and of anti-Soviet hysteria, the U.S. leaders would like to get away from resolving major international problems which concern the fates of nations. Indeed, from the provocation with the South Korean planes -- the victims of which were totally innocent people -- there are threads that run to the plans for preparation of a nuclear war -- the victim of which may be the whole of mankind.

[Anikin] Thank you, Aleksandr Vladimirovich.

Geneva Arms Reduction Talks

[Anikin] The problem of preventing a nuclear catastrophe is now the main problem for mankind. As you know, our country is making every effort to prevent a new spiral of the nuclear arms race in Europe -- and not only in Europe. Your letters, respected comrades, contain many questions connected with the course of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe.

All-embracing replies on this theme were given by the press conference held on 14 September in Moscow by the USSR Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense. During the press conference Comrade Kornikenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, quoted the words of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his replies to questions from PRAVDA that the new round of the Geneva talks is decisive in the sense that during the talks it must be determined whether or not there will be an understanding which will prevent a new and extremely dangerous spiral of the nuclear arms race in Europe, and not only in Europe.

The answer to this question depends on the United States and NATO as a whole, on whether the United States will finally adopt a serious and businesslike position at the talks or whether its position will remain unconstructive, consciously counting on the failure of the talks.

The essence of the Soviet position in Geneva amounts to the following: The USSR, Comrade Korniyenko said, remains ready for a genuine zero option whereby Europe would be totally freed from nuclear weapons, both medium range and tactical. The USSR is also ready for a less radical but also far-reaching option whereby both sides would renounce the deployment in Europe of any new medium-range nuclear systems and would reduce by about threefold such systems that they already have.

In both cases it must, of course, refer to all systems -- both missile and medium-range nuclear-weapons-carrying aircraft.

After the reductions proposed by the USSR, both sides -- the USSR and NATO -- would have an equal number of both carriers, that is missiles and aircraft, and of combat charges for them. Only those who do not want an understanding at all could reject such proposals which are based on the principle of equality and equal security, Comrade Korniyenko stressed.

'Imperialist Interference' in Lebanon

[Anikin] It is not only the Far East and Central America which have become arenas for provocations and the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. Imperialist interference is being intensified in Chad and in Lebanon. It has become most massive on Lebanese territory where the U.S. Marines have gone over to direct combat operations against that country's Moslem population. Such a turn in the events in Lebanon has caused a flood of letters from you addressed to our program.

On what basis are the Americans lording it over Lebanese territory, asks Aleksey Podgornyy from Petrozavodsk. What does the White House want in the Near East? This question is posed by Comrade Bilibin from Kokchetav. These and other questions about the events in Lebanon will be answered by Pavel Yepifanovich Demchenko, member of the PRAVDA editorial board. Over to you.

[Demchenko] A new aspect occurred recently in the already strained situation in the Near East: the direct participation of U.S. troops in the civil war which is flaring up in Lebanon. And it is not just a question of some small-scale operations but of the participation of major U.S. military forces in military actions. This is shown if only by the fact that U.S. officers in Lebanon can make use of the U.S. 6th Fleet's artillery and aviation without having to ask Washington for consent. This means they can address their requests directly to the commanders of the ships lying in the roadstead off Beirut and the latter will open fire with their heavy guns against the Lebanese patriots.

In the opinion of the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, President Reagan has in this way expanded direct interference in Lebanese affairs and the multinational forces introduced into that country 1 year ago have received new tasks. We interpret these tasks in this way: direct intervention in Lebanon, direct interference in Lebanese affairs contrary to the interests of the people of that country and of the interests of the Arab people as a whole.

[Anikin] By the way, Pavel Yepifanovich, many of our listeners ask about the composition of the multinational forces in Lebanon, their status on that territory.

[Demchenko] First, I would like to say that the decision to introduce the multinational forces was taken 1 year ago at a time when Israeli troops occupied the major part of Lebanese territory and the Lebanese Government was virtually forced to act under Israeli dictate, under the threat of Israeli guns -- because Israeli units stood only 200 meters from the Presidential Palace. And it was then that the so-called multinational forces were brought into Lebanon, allegedly to separate the sides which were fighting. They were composed first of all of 1,200 U.S. Marines, secondly a French contingent and then an Italian one. A little later a British company was brought in. Thus, the multinational forces, as you can see, consist of representatives of military units from four countries -- the United States which naturally plays the leading role here, France, Britain and Italy. And ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet were brought to the shores of Lebanon and, of course, formed the backbone of all of these multinational, international forces.

Viktor Viktorovich, I would like to note one more circumstance. Whereas 1 year ago, in September last year, there were 1,200 U.S. Marines in Lebanon and there were five, six, occasionally seven ships in the Beirut roadstead, now there are off Beirut and off the Lebanese coast in general about 20 U.S. naval vessels including an aircraft-carrier and a helicopter-carrier.

[Anikin] And so we are faced with an expansion of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

[Demchenko] Yes, undoubtedly, both quantitatively and qualitatively. I have already spoken of the direct participation of U.S. forces in battles and President Reagan's permission even to bring in the heavy artillery and aircraft of the ships of the U.S. 6th fleet. But I should cite yet another figure: There are now 7,000 Marines on the Lebanese shore and on landing vessels; and not 1,200 as there were 1 year ago.

[Anikin] The Israeli factor continues to play a major role in the growth of tension in Lebanon because the Israelis have not left Lebanese territory. They have only redeployed their troops to southern Lebanon. In this connection, has there been a change in the role of the Israeli forces in Lebanese events?

[Demchenko] First it must be said that of course the Israeli occupation of Lebanon -- of about one-third of the territory of Lebanon -- is continuing. And here two circumstances must be noted. In the first place the whole of the southern part of Lebanon is still under the Israeli heel. That is the first thing. As far as concerns the eastern part of the country, that is the al-Biqa' valley, there are Syrian troops in the northern part of that valley. They were brought in there under mandate from the Arab League. And the Israelis continue to occupy the southern part. Moreover, they are continuing to increase their forces, threatening to strike at the Syrian troops, threatening to attack Syria itself.

Thus the Israeli factor, as you put it Viktor Viktorovich, is one of the factors of increasing tension not only in Lebanon but also in the entire Near East. The point is that the Israeli occupationists who, on the basis of the so-called Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement should have left that country in 8-12 weeks, have not only not left but have dug themselves in the southern part of the country and continue to threaten a neighboring Arab country, Syria, and a very tense atmosphere has arisen here.

As for the regions from which Israeli troops have been withdrawn -- the ash Shuf and Aliyan regions -- you see, now U.S. units have interferred in the battles which it seems are of an internal nature in Lebanon. It has turned out that the Americans are now fulfilling virtually the same role in the struggle against the patriots which was previously played by the Israeli troops which occupied these regions.

And this is not a coincidence. The Central Committee of the Lebanese CP published a statement a few days ago which says that the United States and Israel are accomplices in a dirty plot directed against the Lebanese people. This plot pursues the aim of dismembering the country, subordinating it to the hegemonist plans of U.S. imperialism in the Near East. In short, it is a manifestation of that same militaristic course which Washington is conducting in Central America, West Europe and Africa, that is a course which is contrary to the interests and hopes of the people of the entire world, including the people of the Arab East.

Cuban Blockade Harms U.S.

[Anikin] Thank you, Pavel Yepifanovich. Comrade Tyuterin from Orekhovo-Zuyeva, Moscow Oblast, asks us to cover the question of trade between Cuba and the United States. Unfortunately, it is extremely simple to answer this question. At the present time and for more than 20 years now there has been no direct trade between the United States and Cuba. Our listener has evidently forgotten that the United States, conducting a frankly anti-Cuban policy in an attempt to stifle the Cuban revolution and as far back as 1961, announced a very severe ban on trade and economic cooperation with the island of freedom. Since then, trade exchange between the two neighboring countries has ceased.

Washington counted on undermining Cuba's economy by means of the trade and economic blockade and on forcing the Cubans to come with outstretched hand to rich Uncle Sam. But these calculations totally failed. The labor enthusiasm of the Cuban people, the fraternal help and support given to it by the USSR and the other socialist countries thwarted the U.S. imperialist's plans.

Many Western states which are allies of the United States gradually ceased to observe the trade blockade imposed on them by Washington. Now even some branches of U.S. companies operating outside the United States, despite the embargo, maintain trade links with the island of freedom.

However, the White House still does not wish to give up the wild idea of bringing socialist Cuba to its knees. Therefore, the Reagan administration continues its policy -- which is hopeless and harmful to the United States itself -- of trade and economic blockade of the first socialist country in the Western hemisphere.

DECISION NOT TO SEND GROMYKO TO UN ANNOUNCED

LD171359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep First Edition p 4

["Information Report"]

[Text] In violation of generally recognized international norms, the U.S. authorities do not give the guarantees that the safety of the head of the USSR's delegation to a session of the U.N. General Assembly will be ensured and that normal conditions in this respect will be created. They do not guarantee the proper facilities for the arrival and servicing of a special Soviet plane either.

In this connection a decision has been made on the impossibility of a trip to New York by A.A. Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, who was appointed to lead the Soviet delegation to the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The question arises in general whether a country, which does not fulfil its obligations and does not ensure the necessary conditions for foreign representatives to take part in the work of the United Nations organization is a suitable locaion for the U.N. headquarters.

U.S. SUITABILITY AS UN SITE QUESTIONED

LD182245 Moscow Domistic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] Master of the White House Ronald Reagan, saddling up his favorite hobby horse, shameless anti-Sovietism, has again unleashed abuse and threats against the Soviet Union. In another radio broadcast of his, made in the notorious spirit of the cold war and filled with malicious hatred for our country, he called on his NATO allies to bring down upon the heads of the godless communists every possible kind of punishment, and advocated the greatest possible buildup of the military might of the United States. As pretext for this malicious and slanderous torrent of words, the U.S. President chose the incident with the South Korean spy plane. The head of the administration called on the American people to be ready for a long struggle with the Soviets. At the same time he expressed the intention of recruiting to the anti-Soviet campaign as many states as possible, including the nonaligned. Reagan alternated his unceremonious attacks on the USSR with demagogic assurances that the present Washington administration would continue in future to uphold peace. But how? Naturally, by means of pressure, by means of pursuing a policy for a position of force. The old, worn-out tune.

The anti-Soviet hysteria being worked up by official U.S. circles should be looked at in context of recent events. In violation of generally accepted international norms, the American authorities have, as you know, refused to give guarantees for the safety of the head of the delegation of the USSR to the session of the UN General Assembly being opened in New York and for the creation of normal conditions in this respect. Nor will they ensure the appropriate guarantees for the arrival and servicing of the Soviet special flight. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has in this connection made a representation to the U.S. permanent representative at the UN. The official representative of the UN secretary general declared at a press conference that the United States is violating the 1947 agreement between the UN and the host country of that organization, in which it is clearly and unambiguously stated that neither the federal government, nor local authorities nor those of the state should create any obstacles to the arrival or departure of representatives of member states of the international community.

But what do the present-day Washington crusaders care about the agreements? So a legitimate question presents itself: Is a country which does not fulfill its international commitments a suitable place for the headquarters of the UN organization? Donning the toga of a peacemaker, Ronald Reagan is leading the United States headlong along a dangerous road of whipping up tension and confrontation. This is further evidence of where the threat to the security of the peoples of the globe comes from today.

U.S. 'FLAGRANTLY FLOUTED' UN COMMITMENTS

LD171648 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 17 TASS -- The United States has flagrantly flouted its international commitments, by refusing to ensure safety for the head of the USSR's delegation to the forthcoming United Nations General assembly session as well as to adequately ensure the arrival and servicing of a special Soviet plane.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar made a representation on this score to the U.S. Permanent Mission to the United Nations. The secretary general's official representative told journalists that the United States was violating the 1947 agreement between the United Nations and the host country. He pointed out that the agreement said explicitly that "federal, state and local authorities shall not enforce any impediments to travel to or from the headquarters district by representatives of U.N. member states". It is added in Section 12 of the agreement that this provision remains valid irrespective of relations between U.N. member states and the U.S. Government.

SOVIET ANALYSTS DISCUSS MADRID CSCE MEETING

'Positive Outcome' Produced

PM160849 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch: "On an Optimistic Note"]

[Text] Madrid -- the Madrid meeting, which conducted a long and difficult discussion on the fate of detente, the deepening of the all-European process, and the future of our continent, lasted almost 3 years. The foreign ministers of all the countries who were present in Madrid have approved the meeting's final document, which sets out all the main problems discussed there and is designed to be a continuation and development of the Helsinki Final Act. This is its political significance, giving the peoples of Europe hope for a strengthening of detente, growing trust in relations between countries, and broadening cooperation in the interests of peace and security.

It was the participants' unanimous opinion that the meeting was not an easy one. But the "Madrid phenomenon," if one may so call it, is that the meeting's participants were, despite an exceptionally complex situation, nevertheless able to reach agreement and find a "common denominator: on a whole series of critical questions. The two tendencies in world politics, which clearly show themselves on the broad international plane, also came into collision in Madrid. Our country's immutable peace-loving course, which is aimed at maintaining and consolidating peace and deepening detente, met with stubborn opposition from certain NATO countries which insisted on fruitless discussions designed to sidetrack the meeting's participants from discussing the European peoples' genuine problems.

While certain speeches were permeated by the spirit of a constructive appraoch, political realism, and a firm desire to bring the Madrid meeting to a close with positive results within a reasonable time limit, other speeches were permeated by an open desire to inflame the situation there, poison the atmosphere as a whole, frustrate a business-like approach to vital problems, and, in the long run, damage the whole all-European process. This line, which is contrary to both the spirit and the letter of the agreements in Helsinki, was aimed at turning the Madrid meeting into a fruitless political forum and an instrument for unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. It was natural for the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to decisively rebuff these attacks on what the European peoples had already achieved while patiently and purposefully defending their own principled position.

The Madrid meeting's final document, which was also the subject of the most stubborn debates, reflects all aspects of the present stage of developing the European process and the importance of each participating country's implementing the Final Act's provisions and respecting all its principles. It particularly emphasizes the significance of security and genuine detente for today, when the international situation has sharply deteriorated and grown more complex.

The document also gives considerable space to provisions on strengthening confidence-building measures and cooperation in the field of economics, science, technology, and the environment, as well as in humanitarian and other fields.

"We worked persistently during all those years in order to achieve a substantial final document which would worthily serve Europe's future," K. Grigorov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, says. "We hope that it will stimulate further fruitful cooperation among all the continent's countries and peoples, and that it will above all promote deepening detente and the maintenance of peace. The constructive efforts by the socialist countries' delegations, and particularly by the Soviet delegation, undoubtedly played a decisive role during the most difficult periods of the Madrid meeting, a meeting which we are finishing on an optimistic note.

"I should like to believe that the ideas of Helsinki are triumphing. Further deepening of detente will depend on how the provisions set out in the final document are fulfilled, and the document itself provides every opportunity for Europe to proceed still further along the path of mutual understanding and the development of cooperation. The socialist countries have always adhered to precisely this position, which is the core of their foreign policy. We," K. Grigorov concluded by saying, "are ready to make every effort to ensure that the development of the European process should proceed in the direction defined by the Helsinki Final Act and the present final document."

The key problem of the Madrid meeting was the proposal to convoke a conference on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe. Its aim is to implement by stages effective and concrete actions aimed at reducing military confrontation on the continent and diminishing the danger of a war breaking out which could bring about incalculable numbers of victims and the destruction of European civilization. Here certain NATO circles adopted an obstructionist stance over many months, rejecting the very idea of holding the conference, and were forced into agreeing to it only under pressure from all the countries taking part in the Madrid meeting.

The American delegation's course in Madrid reflected a change which had taken place in that country's policy -- a change from cooperation to confrontation, to undermining the process of detente and sharply cranking up the arms race, to reviving the cold war spirit and returning to the disgraceful "position of strength" policy. Washington, through pressure, blackmail, and intimidation by means of a nonexistent "Soviet military threat," also tried to harness certain West European countries to its chariot, taking no account at all of the ruinous consequences for their national interests, for the interests of all the European peoples, and for the interests of the cause of peace and security which could result from blindly following of the great power's directives from across the Atlantic. And if the Madrid meeting's final document reflects the persistent desire of the overwhelming majority of our continent's peoples to continue to seek a way of maintaining peace and tranquillity by means of talks and disarmament, including the forthcoming conference, much credit is due to the delegations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which have been guided by the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Delegation.

It is with regret that one has to recall that the Madrid Palace of Congresses, where the meeting took place, was more than once the arena for certain forces' demagogic rhetoric about human rights. It was the intention of the organizers of the provocation campaign against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to divert the Madrid meeting from discussing the vital problems, hinder still further the achievement of an agreement there, and then heap all the blame for the failure on the USSR and its allies.

While not avoiding discussing the question of human rights, which, as is known, are guaranteed by the USSR Constitution and the fundamental laws of other fraternal states, and which are strictly observed there, whereas they are flagrantly and cynically flouted in capitalist countries, the Soviet delegation firmly rejected all attempts to interfere in independent states' internal affairs no matter what counterfeit facts and arguments the enemies of detente might use.

The final document sufficiently accurately reflects the considered and sensible compromise which the participants reached. Here one should note not only the considerable work in preparing the final document carried out by neutral and non-aligned countries, but also Spain's participation in the final stage of discussion and its unwillingness to allow the Madrid meeting to finish by accepting a purely formal document.

Your correspondent asked Jose Luis Pan de Soraluce, head of the Spanish delegation at the Madrid meeting, to share his impressions of the results of the work carried out in the Palace of Congresses. This is what he said:

"The Madrid meeting's successful conclusion, despite the obstacles which divided us, is politically today in the highest degree symptomatic. We reached a final document which we all feel to be balanced.

"It is very important that we reached agreement on convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe, which is to take place in Stockholm in January 1984. That is the main success of the meeting, which must further the strengthening of peace which European public opinion so expected from us.

"It is customary to speak of the spirit of Helsinki. We would all be very pleased if the spirit of Madrid were to enter into the terminology of European politics. It is very agreeable to Spain that a new stimulus to detente has been given from Madrid and that a note of confidence in a peaceful future for Europe has rung out from here."

The Madrid meeting, like other important international forums called upon to further the maintenance of peace on earth, will also soon become part of history. The peoples of Europe expect that it will at the same time also be a new stage in the struggle to strengthen peace and the development of cooperation, and this is in the interests of all the continent's countries without exception. Speaking during its final stage, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Foreign Minister, said: "The positive outcome of the Madrid meeting is an appreciable achievement for that line in international affairs which aims at dialogue, mutual understanding, and the settlement of problems at the negotiating table."

'Major Results' Seen

LD171807 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Speaking to heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia, Todor Zhivkov declared that the review document unanimously adopted at the Madrid meeting may provide impetus for an improvement of the climate on the European Continent. Here is Political Observer Spartak Beglov:

Hello, comrades. The more complex the international situation, the more rightful it is for millions of peope to be interested in all resources of reason and good will to be set in motion for the solution of urgent problems of disarmament and averting nuclear war. In this light it is not surprising that the meeting of representatives of the 35 states that participated in the Helsinki agreements provoked everywhere a positive response and gave birth to high hopes, and its outcome again confirmed that states with different social systems can come to mutually acceptable agreements. As was stressed at the latest session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the positive outcome of the Madrid meeting is a tangible achievement in implementation of the line of dialogue and mutual understanding, of settling problems negotiating table. Indeed, the outcome confirms that the policy of detente possesses a durable reserve of vitality.

Remember that the major results of the Madrid meeting include the decision to convene at the beginning of next year a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and disarmament in Europe. And the fact that this decision was unanimously arrived at by all 35 states means that they have admitted that Europe faces no other road than military detente and reduction of the danger of military confrontation.

As you know, the Soviet-American, talks on problems of limitation of nuclear arms in Europe have been resumed in Geneva. Will Geneva tear up the success of Madrid? It was during the final stage of the Madrid meeting, before the next round of talks in Geneva, that our country made another big step for the sake of agreement; that was the proposal of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, uttered in answers to questions from the newspaper PRAVDA. The Soviet initiative was met with universal approval, but certainly not in Washington. The Reagan administration is again gambling primarily on deployment of new missiles. But this is not what the peoples are expecting. At a press conference held the other day in Moscow, the Soviet side stressed that all responsibility for the development of events which would lead not to a reduction but to a heightening of the level of nuclear confrontation will lie with the United States and those of its NATO allies which act in corcent with it. In these conditions, the role and significance of the peace-loving forces and their determination to bar the way to the new American missiles and achieve a curbing of the arms race are greater than ever before.

U.S. EFFORTS TO SWAY NONALIGNED COUNTRIES HIT

LD182036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1439 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Washington's Lost Gamble" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Reagan is increasingly assuming the appearance of a cowboy trying to urge a dead horse [dolaya loshad]. Such a comparison inevitably comes to mind when one acquaints oneself with the President's latest radio broadcast. Continuing his futile attempts to make political capital out of the provocation involving the South Korean aircraft, the occupant of the White House has again launched a series of malicious defamatory attacks on the Soviet Union and, at the same time, expressed his intention of draw "as many other countries as possible, including the nonaligned countries" into the anti-Soviet campaign. To this end, Reagan stated, he has already sent "appropriate instructions" to J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative at the UN....

Suffice it to recall that John Foster Dulles, the predecessor of the present Washington leaders who are possessed by global imperial ambitions, once called the very idea of nonalignment "immoral." Today, ideological sabotage against the nonaligned countries is conducted in a more sophisticated, camouflaged form, something demonstrated by Reagan's "knight's move" [khod konem] in the direction of states which maintain nonaligned principles.

Can anyone in these countries really have forgotten the events at the beginning of this year, when the seventh conference of heads of states and governments of nonaligned countries was convened in Delhi? Then it was the same J. Kirkpatrick, who is now charged with building shaky bridges of anti-Sovietism between the United States and the developing states, who appeared in the role of author of a secret document distributed by the administration to U.S. Embassies in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This document, which has been given the name "The Kirkpatrick Plan," stressed among other things the need for a split in the nonaligned movement by means of multifaceted subversive work. "President Reagan has recommended that the CIA undertake special operations in the Third World," the plan said. "A deepening of the split of the countries of this region must be prevented." It was proposed to use economic and military aid, the allocation of credits, customs barriers, food supplies and so on, along with threats of the use of force against developing countries, as pressure levers.

The results of the Delhi forum, which was held under the signs of disarmament, economic and social development, received a hostile reception in Washington. The United States was the only country in the world which considered it possible to address the 101 states participating in the conference with a preemptroy shout. The declaration they adopted on the basis of concensus was characterized by the Reagan State Department as nothing more than an "unbalanced and polemical document" abounding in "negative elements," and therefore "causing regret to the United States."

What was it that so displeased Washington in the Delhi declaration? First, the harmony of its principles with the peace initiatives put forward persistently and consistently in the international arena by the Soviet Union. In this declaration the nonaligned countries demanded "an end to the arms race, which is swallowing up the limited material resources of our planet on an ever increasing scale," "an immediate halt to the slide toward nuclear conflict which threatens not only mankind in our time, but also the future generations."

Subsequent developments in the international arena proved with all clarify that the United States' turn from detente to confrontation, the militaristic tenor of thought which has established itself in Washington according to which the world is divided up into theaters of military operations, and the United States' open support for dictatorial and aggressive regimes in the Near East, Central America and the south of Africa -- all this has definitively set the United States' policies at odds with the ideals which inspire the Nonaligned Movement. As has repeatedly been stressed in the nonaligned countries' press, through direct and indirect pressure on individual states and groups of nonaligned countries and gross interference in their internal affairs and through the use of propaganda means and psychological pressure, Washington is striving to undermine the nonaligned movement, to make it weak and helpless and to tailor it to the needs of its own hegemonistic policies. It is not difficult to note that in this context U.S. diplomacy is strictly adhering to the recommendations of the notorious "Kirkpatrick Plan."

Ms Kirkpatrick's present mission is pursuing the same aims. In the attempt to draw the nonaligned countries into the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by Washington, the Reagan administration is striving to distract the developing countries from resolving the topical problems of modern times, such as, above all, the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, progress, national liberation, and economic development. It is also gambling on changing the anti-imperialist direction of the Nonaligned Movement and sowing distrust between it and the USSR, in order to leave the developing countries at the mercy of the present Reagan administration, which, as experience shows, takes no account of their sovereign rights or interests.

INNSBRUCK 'ROUNDTABLE' ON COMMUNICATIONS

LD172056 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Innsbruck September 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vadim Ivanov reports:

The "round table" conference on problems of the new international information order is continuing here. It is held on the initiative of the United Nations and UNESCO. As is shown by the discussion which is under way at the conference, the overwhelming majority of the participants in the meeting recognize the need of rendering support to developing countries in order to liquidate the disproportion in the sphere of information and communication, existing between them and developed industrial states. But there are still considerable differences in the question of ways and means of solution of the task.

Delegates of the USSR and other socialist countries advocate elaboration of a special document that would contain fundamental norms of a new information order on the basis of the principles of sovereignty and equality of states, their equal cooperation in order to ensure peace and international detente. Meanwhile a number of Western representatives are trying to reduce the whole discussion to purely technical problems.

Such a unilateral "technological" approach, many speakers emphasize, may lead to still greater technical dependence of developing countries on highly developed Western states. Instead of conducting debates on problems of new technology, so far inaccessible to most of the developing countries, it would be more expedient to render them concrete practical aid, for instance through introduction for them easy-term tariffs for the use of existing channels and communication satellites, as it was done by the Soviet Union.

Materials pertaining to developing countries now account for not more than 30 percent of the whole information which is transmitted by international communication channels, said in his speech senior official of Zimbabwe's Ministry of Information and Communication Means [as received] Justion Nyoka. But the population in those countries is approximately 75 percent of the whole population of the globe. Thus, "the map of world information" is absolutely distorted. To try to remedy the existing situation we plan in our country expansion of the network of radio stations and consolidation of cooperation with other African states, he said.

Wolfgang Kleinwaechter (GDR) declared for elaboration of a document that would specify principles and aims of the new information order. Discussions to this effect have been under way for many years but the situation has not changed. As before, a number of international information concerns are engaged in manipulation of public opinion in the West, he said.

Leading capitalist powers, primarily the United States, are unwilling either to give up their former policy in that sphere or to render genuine aid to the needy countries. The new information order is bound to put an end to ideological and political subversive activity on the part of transnational information corporations, to put mass media at the service of peace and improving mutual understanding between nations.

FRG representative Brigitte Weil, talking to the TASS correspondent, expressed confidence that the Innsbruck meeting would be a good contribution to expansion of cooperation between all countries of the world in the exchange of information. Such an exchange helps peoples know each other better and thereby promote consolidation of peace and international detente, she stressed. She believes that a very positive aspect of the "roundtable" meeting is that it has not turned into a futile discussion on political and ideological problems, but was a businesslike discussion. In the course of which many important proposals for establishing a new international information order were put forward.

U.S. 'USE' OF KAL TO IMPLEMENT ARMS PROGRAMS

PM161924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Bolshakov article: "A Provocative 'Carom Shot': What Is Behind the Anti-Soviet Actions by the White House"]

[Text] The more deliberately the U.S. Administration leaders fan anti-Soviet hysteria now, the more obvious the true political state of affairs becomes in the large-scale intelligence operation organized by the U.S. special services using the South Korean aircraft. The entire behavior of official Washington confirms that it hopes to use deliberate exacerbation of international tension to "cover up" its failures and difficulties, to evade the solution of urgent international problems on which mankind's future depends, and to advance its adventurous plans to attain military superiority and world domination for U.S. imperialism.

More and more new evidence emerges every day confirming the deliberate nature of the provocation. Take even the latest revelations by yet another "NCO's widow" from the State Department who publicly "slashed" herself: A State Department spokesman finally admitted that the Soviet interceptor fighter used its guns to fire warning shots in an attempt to attract the attention of the South Korean Boeing and force it to land. And yet, to start with, this was categorically denied at the highest levels in Washington.

Changing its version of the "sequence of facts," official Washington tries to evade the logical questions being asked by many people, including people in the West: Why was the passenger aircraft refitted as a spy aircraft, who directed it into the Soviet Union's air space, and why, and who in the United States is responsible for the deaths of the people and for stepping up international tension?

Official Washington is keeping silent.

Meanwhile it has become known -- and the U.S. press has been forced to admit this -- that the flight by the spy aircraft, in addition to its intelligence gathering purposes, was also a political act by the U.S. CIA aimed at strengthening Reagan's positions on questions of the nuclear arms race and at justifying the administration policy of exacerbating confrontation with the Soviet Union. The South Korean aircraft was deliberately directed into Soviet air space by the CIA, obviously calculating on its being destroyed by the Soviet Union. Such an outcome from the incident, according to the authors of an article in THE WASHINGTON POST, would place all the blame on the Soviet Union while the United States, given an opportunity to fan a global anti-Soviet hysteria, would retain its mask of innocence.

Working up the anti-Soviet hysteria to its limits, President Reagan intended to kill at least two birds with one stone -- on the one hand, to justify his administration's unwillingness to achieve positive results at the Geneva talks with the USSR on the limitation of medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe; and on the other to push through Congress the new Pentagon programs signifying a new round in the arms race and aimed at securing U.S. military superiority.

The implementation of these plans is no simple job for Reagan. His administration's unrestrained militarist ambitions have encountered over the last few months a growing and highly tangible opposition not only from the U.S. public but also from the U.S. Congress. The House of Representatives approved a resolution on freezing nuclear arms (the Senate vote on the resolution was delayed until September). A number of congressional committees on military funding have shown themselves unwilling to accept the Pentagon's astronomical budget as reasonable. The White House reaction to all this was approximately the same as when a raging bull sees a red flag.

When Congress dispersed for the summer recess the question of voting on the financing of a number of militarist programs put forward at R. Reagan's personal initiative remained open. Under these conditions the organizers of political acts of provocation from the President's immediate entourage launched themselves into a search for some kind of "superweapon" with which they would be able, the U.S. press wrote, to win a "propaganda victory" in the capitol. For that reason alone the flight by the spy aircraft sent by the U.S. special services into USSR air space and the propaganda din raised by Washington over the incident (2 weeks before Congress reconvened) are a far from fortuitous action.

On the crest of the murky wave of pathological anti-Sovietism, the White House is seeking Congress' agreement to programs for the production of MX missiles, the B-1 bomber, and new nerve gases, that is, its agreement on all the questions which met with opposition in the recent past.

On the eve of the congressmen's return from their vacation, Pentagon chief Weinberger delivered a speech in which he tried to prove that these programs are nothing other than... "the only way of safeguarding lasting peace on the planet." Moreover, he promoted one more first-strike missile system -- the Midgetman -- and demanded that activation of preparation for the so-called "star wars," that is, that the arms race be moved into space.

The military-industrial complex' stakes in its sinister "missile poker" game are too high to consider public opinion and the lives of those who are the victims of Washington's acts of provocation, like the passengers on the downed aircraft.

The "hawks" in the capitol were proclaiming in advance their victory in the battle for appropriations for the Pentagon in the hope, as one of them put it, that "anti-communist feelings will prevail (in Congress) for a few more months." This act of provocation, according to Washington's "scenario" was to lead to congress advocating a "tougher policy" with respect to the USSR, to weaken opposition to the MX missiles, and also to assist the defeat of the nuclear arms freeze resolution in the Senate.

Of course, it is no accident that the first point on the agenda for Congress' work was the approval of an anti-Soviet resolution designed to set the tone for the entire session, to mobilize the U.S. legislators to rubberstamp the Pentagon's requests, and to impart a semblance of "legality" to the Reagan administration's adventurist course. This "scenario," as is already clear now, is working. In all a gigantic sum -- $280 billion -- is being earmarked for the arms race in fiscal 1984. The purchase of the first consignment of MX missiles and 95 of the 108 Pershing-II missiles has been approved, and expenditure has been approved for the construction of 10 B-1 strategic bombers, while $114.6 million has been earmarked for the production of new types of barbaric chemical weapons, and recommendations have been endorsed for the development and deployment of Midgetman missiles. In brief, the political and material foundation has been laid for a new round of the arms race. But the "scenario" does not stop there. According to the masters of political caroming, the anti-Soviet vigils on Capitol Hill were to mobilize U.S. allies to support Washington's militarist plans, primarily the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

Discussing the question of how the loss of the South Korean aircraft will affect West Europeans' reaction to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles on their territory in December, White House and Pentagon aides defiantly state that U.S. positions have allegedly "substantially strengthened." However, sober-minded Western politicians draw attention to the illusory nature of these expectations.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the aim of the provocation involving the aircraft and of the propaganda campaign which has been unleashed in connection with it consists in a U.S. attempt to brush aside the USSR's peace proposals at the Geneva talks, cast doubt on USSR policy, and secure the other NATO countries' backing for the "position of strength" policy. Professional provocateurs and anti-Soviets have no truck with considerations of morality and basic decency, although they talk publicly about their devotion to "humanity." The talk about "humanity" sounds like blasphemy in the mouths of Reagan and his right-hand men. How can you talk about humanity when every day Americans are killing the peaceful inhabitants of Lebanon and placing instruments of death in the hands of mercenaries in Nicaragua and El Salvador, when weapons marked "Made in USA" are being sent to the Israeli aggressors, the South African racists and the Chilean junta? In the United States no bells are tolled, no periods of mourning are declared for the hundreds of thousands of blameless people who have died. What hideous cynicism you need to possess to be able to affect concern for "humanity"! What cynicism you need to possess to be able to shed tears for the passengers of the South Korean airliner when you know -- yes, know! -- that they were the hostages of a planned provocation.

Furthermore, the United States makes out that its approach to the conduct of international affairs, with its admixture of provocations and strong-arm tactics, is all but a norm of international law. One might think that the law was made in the White House, and all other countries have to follow it blindly.

The administration displays the same approach in respect of its own people. The supporters of the arms race in Congress and other military-industrial complex lobbyists have been trying to give the impression in the United States and throughout the world that their desire for "revenge on the Russians" (the phrase used by Congressman J. Addabbo), having extracted additional appropriations for the arms race, accords wholly with Americans' wishes.

And that, too, is presented as a serious approach! But it is simply an absurd approach. The plans of the "hawks" bent on "taking revenge on the Russians" are obviously based on the conviction that measures to curb the arms race are advantageous to the Soviet Union alone. But does the arms race really benefit the United States and its allies? It is no accident that the majority of West Europeans and Americans are in favor of a dialogue with the USSR, of a development of normal business cooperation with the Soviet Union, and of talks on eliminating the danger of the nuclear threat.

The provocation, which according to the plan was to serve as a catalyst in the arms race, in the final analysis turned into an alarm signal for Americans, West Europeans, and all peoples. The awareness is growing that the U.S. Administration is now trying to use its hostile act against the USSR to implement its superarmament programs. That is a crime against the cause of world peace and the security of all the planet's peoples.

The presidential "carom shot" -- as is obvious already -- will help the administration to kill the "birds" it is after in the Congress, but it will by no means add to the security of either the Americans or other peoples. This security can only be ensured by the search for paths leading to a relaxation of international tension. Any other path can only lead to the dead end of confrontation. And, what is more, the present provocative "carom shot" could rebound on the Washington "players" themselves.

USSR MINISTER HITS U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST AEROFLOT

PM161614 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by B. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation: "Washington Against Aeroflot"]

[Text] On the pretext of the South Korean aircraft incident, the R. Reagan administration has mounted a broad anti-Soviet campaign.

This campaign is being conducted in different directions. One of them is the line of "sanctions" against the Soviet Aeroflot. Not only has Washington itself undertaken illegal actions against our civil aviation, but it is also inciting its allies to take similar actions.

As is well known, the Soviet side has stated the actual circumstances which resulted in the termination of the South Korean aircraft's flight over the Soviet Union's territory. A political assessment has also been made of the actions of those who bear full responsibility for this large-scale provocation and for the passengers' deaths. The facts, which Washington cannot refute, confirm the accuracy of the data cited by the Soviet side: The South Korean aircraft's flight was planned from the outset and carried out as a reconnaissance action on the one hand and as a political provocation on the other. So what, then, is making the White House fulminate against Aeroflot, calling for assistance or goading other countries by force to take "sanctions" against it? It is not that hard to answer this question. The closure of the Soviet airline's offices in New York and Washington as of 15 September on the U.S. President's personal orders and the prohibition of all contacts between American airlines and Aeroflot are nothing more than a kind of natural finale to all the actions which the United States has purposefully undertaken against the USSR's civil aviation for a number of years. Actions, I will add, which have not only invariably been unfriendly but frequently also overtly provocative. It would not be superfluous to recall in this connection just some of these U.S. actions.

On 18 January 1980, when an Aeroflot IL-62M aircraft on a regular flight from Moscow to New York was about to land at that airport, malefactors put out of commission the ground computer monitoring the Soviet aircraft's approach and landing. Virtually abandoned to the mercy of fate in the skies over Long Island, the IL-62 was forced to make a blind landing. That flight ended safely only thanks to the Soviet pilots' great skill. The consequences of that crime of the U.S. air traffic control service could have been disastrous. The U.S. State Department was forced to admit the fact of a crime.

According to the laws of the United States itself, such an action is qualified as a very serious crime, inviting the death penalty or life imprisonment. But instead of being convicted with the full severity of the law, the guilty persons just received a "penalty" which can only be regarded as encouraging new attempts on passengers' lives.

The consequences were not long in coming. On 12 May 1981 approximately 40 agents of the American special services rushed on board a Soviet IL-62 airliner which was preparing to take off from Washington for Moscow. The passengers' baggage flew from the aircraft's freight compartments straight onto the airfield. A radio equipment compartment, instrument panels, and a panel with a steering control cable were opened. Scouring the aircraft, the agents did not fail to turn their "attention" either to instruments, or to navigation equipment, or to other units of great importance to flight safety. The raiders replied to all questions about the legality of such actions with the standard phrase: "Sanctioned at the highest level!"

Actions of this sort are totally incompatible with the principles of the 1944 Chicago International Civil Aviation Convention and are qualified as criminal by the provisions of the 1971 Montreal convention "On Combating Illegal Acts Directed Against Civil Aviation Safety." But questions of observing legality did not concern the American authorities. They had no intention whatsoever of limiting their "activity" to Aeroflot aircraft and extended it to this organization's offices located in the United States. These actions of the authorities were, as it were, a signal for a series of direct acts of terrorism. In January 1980 a bomb went off at the Aeroflot office in New York, at 545, Fifth Avenue. The premises were badly damaged, and it was only sheer luck that there were no casualties.

On 19 February 1982 -- After the American Administration's "sanctions" had stopped flights by Soviet airliners to the United States -- there was an explosion at the Aeroflot office in Washington. On 17 February 1983 an explosion thundered once again by the entrance to that same office.... Thus, there appears a sinister "swing": from "sanctions" to provocations, and from provocations to "sanctions." In February 1980 the American authorities forced Aeroflot to cease regular flights to New York. In January 1982 Aeroflot flights to the United States were suspended. And now -- the last link among the other actions hostile to the USSR which followed this, the U.S. Administration has ordered the closure of the Aeroflot offices in New York and Washington.

It is not hard to discern in this chain of events the ultimate aim of the American Administration's actions against Aeroflot. Gambling on striking the Soviet airline's flights from international flight timetables, Washington is seeking to undermine the constructive role which Aeroflot plays in the modern system of international relations.

It is impossible to imagine the world today, the sum total of communications uniting peoples of different countries different continents, and countries with different social systems, without civil aviation. Passenger aircraft help to set up and improve business contacts, mediate in the exchange of cultural values, and bring sportsmen together at competition arenas. Civil aviation is a truly vital, important artery of communication among nations promoting the peoples' rapprochement and helping to achieve mutual understanding between them and the development of international cooperation.

From one decade to the next the Soviet airline's aircraft have been worthily fulfilling their peaceful, humane mission, promoting the development of friendly communication among the peoples. Aeroflot occupies a worthy place in multifaceted relations among the socialist community states and in the extensive contacts between East and West. USSR civil aviation ensures the delivery of a substantial volume of the economic, scientific and technical, and cultural aid which the Soviet Union supplies to the developing countries; it renders prompt medical aid to the victims of natural disasters or epidemics. Aeroflot's wings serve as a reliable bridge for everyone who wants to see our country with his own eyes, to acquire a first-hand impression of Soviet reality, and to familiarize himself with the achievements of the economy, science and technology, culture, and art in the Soviet Union.

But it is precisely these avenues of Aeroflot's activities which do not suit those who would like to sow hostility among the peoples and fuel tension in the world in order to establish their rule over the planet and implement their own unbridled political and economic expansion.

In pursuing these objectives Washington takes into consideration the fact that Aeroflot aircraft nowadays ensure regular communication among over 90 states. Nor does Washington overlook another fact: Airliners belonging to 29 foreign airlines arrive in the USSR from 31 states.

This, I think, is the origin of Washington's far-reaching design: to use the blow of "sanctions" by the United States and those countries which do not have the strength or the desire to overcome the White House's pressure in order to destroy the channels of the USSR's friendly contacts with the Western states -- channels which have taken shape over decades.

Is this task feasible? I am sure it is not.

U.S. 'NEW POLITICAL BLOCKADE' AGAINST USSR FAILS

PM160945 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Vadim Nekrasov "International Review": "A Multipurpose Provocation"]

[Text] Today, 2 weeks later, one can see quite clearly the far-reaching aims which lay behind that major political provocation -- the dispatch of the South Korean airliner with a multitude of totally unsuspecting people on board deep into Soviet airspace -- to be precise, into an area where Soviet strategic nuclear facilities are deployed. It is plain to anyone who is capable of comparing the known facts that the world has witnessed something that was not an accident but a deliberate and carefully planned intelligence operation, a squalid and cynical one to boot.

As might have been expected, it was decisively stopped by Soviet air defense which had exhausted all possible means of reasoning with the uninvited guests. One might have expected the organizers of the incursion to put it down as a loss and take note of the event. However, the wheels of the propaganda machine, set in motion by the White House, are continuing to spin and they are throwing up mud in all directions. And it is becoming increasingly clear that the operation was broadly conceived and that, considering the possible failure of the spy mission, they made plans beforehand for using human deaths for political and propaganda purposes.

Above all the intention was to sharply increase the intensity of the "psychological war" on the front which faces the other Western countries -- U.S. allies -- and broad circles of the populations of these countries. By calling the Soviet Union the "focus of evil" in one of his speeches and by returning repeatedly to this theme, President Reagan was, as it were, identifying a basic guideline for Washington's frantic anti-Soviet, anti-socialist propaganda. But what, apart from general phrases and unconvincing hints, could he offer as confirmation of his statement? Even amid the far from all-embracing information about the life and thoughts of the Soviet people and about the fundamentally peace-loving course of Soviet foreign policy which comes the Western public's way, people's way, people will easily detect glaring discrepancies between it and the ideas that are imposed on them.

Experience of life graphically demonstrates that it is not in the socialist countries but in the United States that you will find a gigantic army of unemployed which is not dwindling, where millions of people are forced to eke out a miserable existence and where racial discrimination is raging; that it is not Moscow but Washington which is kindling hotbeds of conflict all over the world and effectively waging a merciless war against patriotic forces engaged in a liberation struggle. And it is no accident that questions about where the real "focus of evil" lies are being asked more and more by mass audiences and in more or less progressive Western publications. By organizing the provocation which they knew would lead to the death of the civil airliner's passengers the U.S. special services concocted "arguments" to inflame anti-Soviet hysteria even more.

More than once in recent days Reagan has launched angry tirades containing, as Western observers have remarked, "the strongest terms a U.S. President has ever used in addressing the Soviet Union." These outpourings have a definite purpose: they are an attempt to smear our country and its social system, to arouse hatred of Soviet people and distract attention from Soviet peace initiatives. In short, They have been trying to inflame passions and confuse and frighten the peoples of Western countries. Admiral Inman, former deputy director of the CIA, talked very candidly about this in an ABC television interview: "Over the last 2 years the Soviet Union has been conducting a skillful propaganda campaign, especially in Western Europe. The present incident enables us to show what the USSR is actually like. This will have an effect on public opinion in Western Europe and in our country. The incident will make it easier to obtain the unanimity of the U.S. and West European peoples on the need to take tough measures in the security sphere."

So the cynical intention was to use a big lie to facilitate the implementation of U.S. militarist designs and involve as many states as possible in the policy of confrontation with our country by enlisting their support for various actions "from a position of strength."

It is no accident that, having resorted to malicious attacks on the Soviet Union, Reagan started advocating in his speeches the further intensification of the military preparations of America itself and of its allies. Betraying the secret thoughts of the organizers of the provocation, the U.S. paper THE BALTIMORE SUN, for example, voiced the hope that the President will now be "in a more favorable position enabling him to act decisively to increase military expenditure." A UPI correspondent, thinking along similar lines, believes that the incident "will help the Western leaders surmount the political barriers which are preventing the further buildup of their armed forces." Behind the hypocritical lamentations which are supposed to show the U.S. capital's "philanthropy" and "humanity" it is easy, therefore, to detect the real misanthropic aspirations of imperialist policy.

The provocative ballyhoo generated by Washington has, so to speak, a multiple purpose. It is designed to justify the negative U.S. position at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear armaments in Europe. They are also hoping to use it to sow discord in the ranks of the antiwar movements in America and in other countries and relieve the pressure they are exerting on governments -- indeed, the peace fighters are now insisting on effective steps to limit the arms race and alleviate international tension. Finally, they do not disguise the fact that they hope the ballyhoo will help Reagan and U.S. ultrareactionary forces in general in the upcoming election campaign. It is the multipurpose nature of the operation which accounts for its scale and intensity.

Its organizers set everything out as if in a chess problem -- "white to play and win." However, it began to misfire from the outset. The very heart of the plan they had conceived was exposed and it was shown to be futile to attempt to place the Soviet Union in the dock. The Soviet Government's statement and the materials promulgated by the USSR fully reveal the unseemly nature of the efforts to deceive world public opinion to which Washington has resorted. That the U.S. leaders are to blame for the tragedy is beyond doubt. The history of recent decades has seen reaction use many fabrications and provocations in the hope of halting or inhibiting the natural development of social processes, and sooner or later they have all been totally exposed.

It is clear now that the U.S. ruling clique's efforts to alter the course of events in the international arena in the direction that suits them are a failure. Despite the provocation, the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which participated in the all-European conference ended successfully. Preparations are beginning for a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament on Europe which is intended to be an important factor in the strengthening of European and international security. The resolve of the fighters against the threat of nuclear war is not diminishing. Washington has failed to cobble together under its leadership a united front comprising all the capitalist states for the purpose of setting up a new political blockade against the Soviet land, and the military bloc allies of the United States are obviously in disarray.

The inspirers of the new anti-Soviet provocation have blundered again, having been incapable of making a correct assessment of the current correlation of forces in the world and having ignored public opinion. It was not the Washington authorities, but the national council of American-Soviet friendship which expressed a widely held view: "Such an incident could only happen in conditions of an unbridled arms race and deliberatedly fueled war hysteria. The only way to avoid such incidents is genuine disarmament and abandonment of the diplomacy of threats of violence."

But the provocation remains a provocation. The world's peace-loving forces remember what certain imperialist provocations have cost the peoples, such as the Hitlerite soldiers' attack on the Polish radio station in Gleiwitz which marked the start of World War II or the provocation in the Gulf of Tonkin which was the pretext for massive U.S. intervention in Vietnam. And from the present events they are drawing the only correct conclusion: It is necessary to further strengthen vigilance and increase efforts to wreck imperialism's adventurist plans.

U.S. 'FALSE VERSION' OF KAL INCIDENT CITED

LD161733 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

Fresh data are surfacing to shed more light on the reasons behind the Reagan administration's vicious anti-Soviet campaign relying on the false "version" of the incident with the South Korean plane, concocted by the White House and the CIA.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS has circulated a report on the conclusions of experts invited to verify Reagan's assertions that the Soviet planes did nothing to establish contact with that plane which violated Soviet air space. The experts found that the materials spread by the State Department refute, rather than support, Washington's presentation of the incident. The materials indicate that the Soviet Union did try to establish radio contact with the South Korean plane but got no answers to its queries.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS says that such an authoritative opinion effectively undercuts the administration's version.

The Soviet Union "told us the truth" about the circumstances that led to the end of that plane. This admission was made by no other than former CIA Director Stansfield Turner who is well familiar with the U.S. special services' dirty tricks. Addressing cadets of a naval college in Newport (Rhode Island) he said: I cannot swear on the Bible that the South Korean plane did not engage in intelligence activity. According to journalist Newt Royce from the Hearst Newspaper TRUST, quoting U.S. intelligence sources, civil planes are routinely used for espionage.

"The official version of the events presented by the USA abounds in gaps and is intended to mislead the public"; is the opinion of former U.S. intelligence operatives Tom Bernard and Edward Eskelson. For a long time they used to fly on "RC-135" surveillance planes from U.S. bases in Okinawa near precisely that area where the South Korean plane was dispatched on its espionage mission. In an article in DENVER POST Bernard and Eskelson say that the U.S. Government had all the possibilities to directly monitor the developments. They stress that the appearance of the U.S. "RC-135" surveillance plane on the route of the "Korean Airlines" airliner prior to the liner's violation of the USSR state border has not been coincidental.

The flight paths followed by the "RC-135" plane, the article says, are charted in the headquarters of the National Security Agency which is the U.S. centre for electronic espionage. Basing on their experience, former U.S. pilots point out that from time to time the National Security Agency purposefully selects an itinerary that will take "RC-135" planes to the air space of the country chosen as the target for provocation. This is done, they go on to say, in order to alert its air-defence system to a state of higher readiness enabling NSA experts to analyse the system.

Bernard and Eskelson reject President Reagan's assertions that by the time of the South Korean plane's disappearance the "RC-135" reconnaissance plane that had been in that area had been in its Alaska base for a whole hour. Such planes, the authors indicate, are considered to be so important for collecting intelligence data on secret areas of a country that before one plane completes its mission another plane is already aloft to replace it. Reagan's statements that "RC-135" planes could leave "unattended" the area of Kamchatka and Sakhalin do not sound very similar and do not agree with the NSA practices, the authors stress. They indicate that the U.S. intelligence attentively followed and analysed all events from the moment the Soviet radars detected the South Korean plane up to cutting short the flight. A serious question arises, they say, as to why the existing possibilities were not used to prevent what happened.

WESTERN MEDIA 'ASK' WHY U.S. 'CONCEALS' FACTS

PM141344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Facts Expose"]

[Text] The Reagan administration, using the atmosphere of tension and anti-Soviet hysteria whipped up by the United States itself over the provocation involving a reconnaissance plan, would like to avoid resolving major international problems concerning the fate of all mankind. This is the main message of press comments and remarks by prominent state and political figures, representatives of the foreign public who resolutely denounce the American circles which, having organized the spy mission of the South Korean airliner, now use the incident for their dirty political ends.

The mass media attach prime importance to the press conference organized by the Soviet defense and foreign affairs ministries. It is stressed that facts set forth at the press conference provide convincing evidence of Washington's responsibility for the provocative intrusion of the South Korean plane into Soviet airspace.

Quoting excerpts from Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov's statement about the factual aspects of the incident, many mass media bodies in the West ask: Why does the American administration refuse to publish transcripts of the conversations conducted by the intruder plane with services which controlled its flight? It is these transcripts, as the foreign, including American press stresses, which could shed light on the fact why the South Korean airliner found itself in the Soviet Union's airspace. It is becoming more and more obvious, says a statement by a democratic organization. The People's Mobilization Against War, that the U.S. Administration carefully conceals from the public the facts which could provide an answer to the many unanswered questions arising in connection with the incident. Furthermore, it should not be forgotten that the Americans have on many occasions been victims of deception by their own government. This happened during the incident involving the spy plane U-2, during the period of the Vietnam War, and so on.

At the same time, certain circles in the United States with CIA and Pentagon connections, which are directly responsible for the anti-Soviet provocation, are trying to distort the facts given at the press conference and deny ordinary Americans a chance to come to know the truth about the incident. According to the ABC television network, "the Pentagon claims that the Soviet plane could not give warning shots with tracer shells since it was not armed with airguns." This is an obvious lie. Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov told the press conference with full certainty and knowledge that four salvoes of warning gunfire were made using 120 tracer shells all in all.

It is indicative that American services go further and further in the sphere of falsification in their attempt to confuse obvious facts and avoid giving an answer to the questions to clear up the matter.

Thus, the White House announced with much pomp that is possesses a recording of the conversations allegedly conducted by the pilots of the Soviet fighter-planes who monitored the flight of the South Korean spy aircraft. Officials in the Reagan administration even attempted to play back the fabricated tape during a meeting of the UN Security Council. But their undertaking failed, adding to their embarrassment. A NEW YORK TIMES correspondent reported, not without sarcasm, from the United Nations that "a muffled voice was heard from the tape. The spectacle at the Security Council conference hall was staged at such a low technical level that even Russian-speaking representatives of Western states said they did not understand anything."

The falsification is apparent. But they in Washington rely on this falsification in drawing "conclusions" about the Soviet Union's "lack of humanity" and demanding "punishment" for the USSR. Reagan continues his brazen smear anti-Soviet campaign, making statements that THE WASHINGTON POST describes as "extremely rabid rhetoric."

The press conference held in Moscow is widely commented in the socialist community countries' newspapers. "Incontrovertible proof of the espionage nature of the provocation, aimed at exacerbating the international situation, was presented in the Soviet capital," the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) writes. "The timing of this criminal adventure was not chosed accidentally. Now the world public expects radical solutions to major problems of significance to all mankind. This is first and foremost the problem of halting the arms race and substantially reducing strategic and nuclear arms in Europe."

U.S. 'GRASSROOTS SKEPTICISM' OVER KAL 'STORY'

LD170620 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Why is it that the majority of Americans do not believe the story presented by the U.S. Government, especially since for many days they have been exposed almost solely to the official American version, played and replayed by thousand of local stations? Well, in part this stems from the traditional grassroots skepticism for the government and what it says. Promises are lavished on Americans during election campaigns and almost never kept. The Reagan administration is perhaps the most notorious in this respect. Another point is that many people still remember being duped on such developments as the Tonkin Gulf resolution, fabricated to launch a full-scale war in Vietnam, the shooting down of the U-2 spy plane over the Soviet Union in May 1960 when the Eisenhower administration kept telling the public anything but the truth. And finally, more and more Americans are exposed to facts concerning the global American effort to encircle the Soviet Union with military bases, spy stations and military alliances along the perimeter of its borders.

Only days after the intruder plane was shot down did the Japanese ASAHI and THE NEW YORK TIMES news service publish stories about the scale of spying on the Soviet Union in the Far East. The spying network includes ground surveillance stations, AWACS aircraft, underwater electronic listening, naval vessels and a fleet of RC-135 planes. Photographic reconnaissance is carried out by super high speed SR-71 Blackbird aircraft. And when the Soviet Union takes countermeasures to protect its territory they are described, both in the United States and in Japan, as evidence of a Soviet build-up.

According to some U.S. and Japanese sources, Flight 007 was under surveillance by the American intelligence services and both military radars in Alaska and Japanese Armed Forces. The question arised why nothing happens to an estimated 12,000 civil aircraft on the busy Pacific routes controlled by civilian air traffic controllers in the United States and Japan while these civilian authorities failed to determine the location of the South Korean plane. Was it because it was tracked by the military?

Very few Americans are aware of how the South Korean plane tried to escape pursuing Soviet interceptors. Some such maneuvers often used by American pilots flying RC-135s were described at a press conference in Moscow on 9 September and also in the Soviet press. Thus the RED STAR paper quoted one of the Soviet pilots as telling ground control that the plane he was pursuing was decreasing speed by lowering its flaps but, realizing that the Soviet pilot did not fall for the maneuver, the pilot of flight 007 retracted his flaps and gained full speed again. This has been grudgingly admitted by the American side when Washington was forced to release a revised transcript. This was done only after a news conference in Moscow where Marshal Ogarkov told newsmen that the Soviet Union had a full recording of conversation with the pilot.

The key goal of the anti-Soviet campaign and the condemnation of the Soviet Union in the House and Senate is meant to sabotage arms reduction talks and give the green light for an unrestrained American military build-up. A record high military budget for the fiscal year of 1984 has been approved in Congress. It gives priority to such weapons as the MX, the B-1 bomber, Trident-2, new types of nerve gas and other arms. By linking the spy mission of Flight 007 and arms control talks, the President seeks to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe and undermine the nuclear freeze movement in the United States.

AMERICANS FEEL 'MISINFORMED' ABOUT KAL INCIDENT

LD180225 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] Hello everyone. Three Americans in five believe that the United States Government is -- quote -- holding back information that people ought to know -- unquote -- about the South Korean Boeing 747. The significant piece of data resulted from a NEW YORK TIMES-CBS news poll conducted by telephone on Wednesday night. The basic thrust of one of my previous talks was, if you recall, that Americans were not being given the full picture by their media. I had planned to follow that up with the way they are, rather were and are, being misinformed by their government, but the poll and its results beat me to the gun.

Three in five is 60 percent and when you consider the emotions generated by the plane incident, when you look at the passions that have been unleashed and are being exploited, when you think of all that, then 60 percent is an enormous figure. It's an interesting thought that while on the one hand Americans seem to have a very short memory, especially in what concerns the less savory facts of their concrete history, on the other they have a collective genetic memory that helps them in such cases as this one. For instance, how many Americans today can tell you what was the U-2 incident? Very few. I refer to May, 1960, when after years of cold war, the U.S. and Soviet leadership were to meet in Paris. Let's look back a minute. On 5 May 1960, the Soviet Union announced that an American plane had violated Soviet territory on 1 May and had been shot down. On that same day, 5 May, State Department spokesman Lincoln White made an official statement. The plane, he said, was a Lockheed U-2 which was carrying out scientific research of the upper atmosphere close to the Soviet-Turkish border. The plane, said the State Department spokesman, had strayed off course due to a malfunctioning of the pilot's oxygen feed. The aircraft was, he said, attached to NASA.

On that same day, NASA published a statement that repeated the State Department position. Thus, as far as world public opinion was concerned, as well as that of the American people, the U-2 was an innocent aircraft used to study outer space and its pilot, not getting enough oxygen, had let the craft stray into Soviet territory where the brutal and coldblooded Russians had shot it down. That was what the U. S. Government said.

But 2 days later, the Soviet authorities stated the U-2 had been shot down by a Soviet ground-to-air missile. The pilot, one Francis Gary Powers, had bailed out and was alive. Parts of the plane its photo equipment and documents had been retrieved and all proved it was on a spy mission. Powers had been interrogated and admitted this was true. Nailed to the wall the U.S. Government could do nothing but acknowledge the truth of the Soviet statement, adding that it had spied and would continue to spy on the Soviet Union.

Now that's just one example of how the U.S. Government lied to its own people. One of many examples, as I said, most of which taken separtately tend to be quickly forgotten by the average American but the mass of which make him wary. The 60 percent who today think their government has not told them the whole truth about the KAL 007 flight have more than a hunch to go on. They have precedents, they have historic experience, but when this bubble bursts, as it ultimately must, I don't believe it will quickly be forgotten.

CONGRESS ON 'PROVOCATION', MILITARY BUDGET

LD161149 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Perhaps even the walls of Washington's Capitol where the U.S. Congress meets do not remember such heated exchanges as took place there on September 15. What happened? An earthquake? Or some other natural calamity that suddenly hit America? Nothing of the kind. The hysterical tone in Congress was set by the U.S. Administration which is engaged in a massive anti-Soviet campaign over a provocation it itself organised, the one involving the South Korean Boeing which was sent into the Soviet air space.

It was the Reagan administration that stood behind the anti-Soviet "resolution" submitted by Congress and accusing the Soviet Union of all mortal sins. Yielding to pressure from the White House, many Congressmen seemed to be vying with each other in their angry outbursts and threats addressed to the Soviet Union and its people and in slandering the peaceable policy of the USSR. The discussion proceeded in a way as if it was not the United States but the Soviet Union that had sent its plane into the air space of the USA. Some speakers went to such lengths as to demand that the American ambassador should be recalled from Moscow and diplomatic relations with the USSR ruptured. And all this anti-Soviet sabbath was staged, of all places, in the highest legislative body of the USA! That is what Washington's belief that anything is allowed in politics the raid anti-Sovietism being implanted by the newfangled overseas "crusaders" can lead to ... [sentence as received]

The anti-Soviet resolution passed by the U.S. Congress is another evidence of the fact that official Washington, which in its policy places stake on power methods, on threats, provocations and blackmail, is trying to present its approach to the conduct of international affairs as almost a certain "norm" of international law. This "resolution", which is unworthy of such an institution as the Congress of the United States, is evidence that the "Reagan team" has seriously begun to think that law itself is determined in the White House, while all other countries are expected to follow it blindly. As is known, this is precisely the approach determining the U.S. policy in the Middle East where the American soldiers are trampling jointly with the Israeli aggressors the long-suffering land of Lebanon, and in Central America, where Washington and its assistants are incessantly continuing the "undeclared war" against sovereign Nicaragua and in many other regions of the world. It is easy to imagine what the world would be like if the states and peoples did not give a worthy rebuff to these aggressive, hegemonistic encroachments of U.S. imperialism. It is easy to see what turn international developments would assume, had there been no sober-minded people in the same Congress, who realize where the "demands" of the American hawks, who lost every sense of proportion, may lead the United States.

Characteristically, after this upsurge of a murky anti-Soviet wave, Congress voted on military articles of the American budget and approved a budget not yet known in America. Over 280 billion dollars are allocated in the 1984 fiscal year for the arms race and for material preparations for war (sic). This means that the military-industrial complex of the USA has been given the green light for the implementation of its giant militaristic programmes and that mountains of ever new means of destruction and death missiles, nuclear bombs, toxic agents, etc -- will keep growing in the USA. Simultaneously, outlays for badly needed social programmes, for measures to relieve unemployment, hunger and poverty and for education and medical services will be mercilessly slashed. Such are the fruits of the militaristic hysteria which has seized Washington and which is being worked up in every way with the help of an anti-Soviet campaign over the spy plane.

The circles in the USA, including in the U.S Congress, which specialize in speculation on malicious lies about the USSR and are trying to dictate to other people their own "rules of conduct", would do well to wake up to the fact that the generally accepted international laws and norms exist, are in effect and were spelled out before the producers of the vile anti-Soviet performances took their places in the White House and on the Capitol Hill. It is high time they should also understand that, whether they wish it or not, they will have to conduct relations with the Soviet Union in a normal tone worthy of a state. And not in the tone of politicians, suffering from an incessant imperial itch, viewing the world as the "sphere of American vital interests" and acting according to the "I am the boss" principle.

UK'S HOWE TRIES TO WHIP UP SUPPORT FOR U.S. LINE

PM181815 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[O. Kochanovskiy "Rejoinder": "Follow-the-Leader..."]

[Text] Scarcely had British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe set foot on the soil of foggy Albion on returning from Madrid, when his impatience manifested itself. He called upon the allies to adopt sanctions against the Soviet Union. Naturally, the minister chose the Washington-provoked South Korean aircraft incident as the pretext for his call. What are Geoffrey's demands, then? The same as those of the White House: to assemble an anti-Soviet choir in order to "express the general feelings of indignation in the world" and to "attempt to influence the Russians' conduct on a wide (!) range of problems."

In other words, Geoffrey is trying to persuade West Europeans not to handle Aeroflot aircraft, to review existing treaties with the USSR, to wreck the detente process, and, finally, to realize Washington's cherished dream of deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in the Old World. However, by no means all West Europeans, unlike Geoffrey, are in a hurry to go along with the White House. Many are aware that hysteria has never done anyone any good. It is far wiser to take a sober view of things. Especially as it has already been shown that the South Korean aircraft incident was a vile provocation by Washington which is trying to make political capital out of the blood of the dead passengers.

KAL-CIA LINKS SEEN AS CAUSE OF 'INEVITABLE'

PM161142 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel K. Borisov: "A Branch of American Intelligence. South Korean Airlines in the Service of the CIA"]

[Text] The law of the wolf pack -- the strong trample on the weak or make them submit -- has long been operating in capitalist society which only sarcastically can be called "free."

The South Korean air company South Korean Airlines, or KAL for short, after its English initials, has not escaped the effect of this law. At the end of the sixties it was on the verge of bankruptcy. It was then that it caught the eye of U.S. intelligence services.

Washington granted it financial and material means and a whole range of privileges. In particular, the U.S. aircraft building corporations, such as Boeing and McDonnell Douglas, supplied it with dozens of up-to-date passenger aircraft, including 14 Boeing 747's, 5 DC 10's, 7 Boeing 707's and others at reduced prices. The cost of tickets for the comany's flights was significantly lower even than those of U.S. airlines. KAL accounts for over twice as much of the air traffic between the United States and South Korea as the U.S. airlines. As a result, by the mid-seventies thecompany was making a profit; in 1975 its profit was $20 million and in 1982 nearly $150 million. It should be mentioned here that the U.S. Government gives generous financial and economic assistance only to those foreign states whose regimes are reactionary and pro-American, whose regimes totally support U.S. policy and act as an instrument for carrying out Washington's policy.

It is now "news" to the White House leadership that back in the early seventies a top-secret agreement was concluded between the CIA, which is accountable to the President personally, and KAL on the use of its passenger aircraft for carring out reconnaissance of Soviet territory. In accordance with agreement, several aircraft, primarily Boeings made in the United States, were specially fitted with photographic and radio equipment. In particular, this was once revealed by South Korean Air Force reserve Colonel Chon Byong-in, commander of crew of the South Korean Boeing 747 which invaded Soviet airspace on the night of 31 August-1 September. He boasted to some close friends that he was carrying out special assignments for U.S. intelligence and he even showed some of them his aircraft's spy equipment which was used for reconnaissance of Soviet military facilities during flights on the New York-Seoul route. He was considered one of KAL's best pilots and had even been given the job of piloting the government Boeing 747 during the South Korean president's trips to the United States and Southeast Asian countries in 1981-1982. That is why attempts to portray him as a novice who lost his bearings or who flew with defective navigation and communications equipment seem so absurd. It is indicative, however, that despite what would appear to have been a successful career, Chon Byong-in intended in the near future to leave the company because, as he told some close friends, of the great risk to his life associated with carrying out CIA intelligence assignments.

The copilot of the Boeing 747 which invaded Soviet airspace, South Korean Air Force reserve Lieutenant Col (Son Don Vin), also worked with U.S. intelligence services. An inquiry into this fact, initiated by some Canadian journalists, is running into strong opposition from the American and South Korean authorities. As a matter of fact, the vast majority of KAL flight and engineering and technical personnel are South Korean Air Force reserve officers trained at U.S. and South Korean military aviation schools and academies. After special screening, they go to the training centers belonging to the U.S. firms Boeing and McDonnnell Douglas. There are always 10-15 pilots and 25-30 engineering and technical servicing speicalists there from KAL. It is while they are at the centers that they are recruited and trained by U.S. intelligence services to carry out special assignments.

The links between KAL and U.S. intelligence services are not doubted even by Western specialists and experts, and as a result of the Boeing 747 incident they are receiving increased publicity. In an interview for the Canadian paper GLOBE AND MAIL on 7 September, E. Volkman, editor of DEFENSE SCIENCE MAGAZINE, made it plain that KAL aircraft overfly Soviet territory whenever they get the opportunity, thus endangering their passengers while performing intelligence tasks. It is appropriate to recall in this connection that on 20 April 1978 another KAL Boeing, which was being guided by an experienced navigator along the established northern route from Paris to Alaska and which was

well provided with navigational aids, went astray, having deviated from its course in the vicinity of Greenland and turned up over important military sites on the Kola Peninsula, several hundred kilometers in from the coast, where it was made to land by Soviet interceptors. According to Volkman, a Boeing using reconnaissance equipment can obtain a detailed "record of events on land and in the air which cannot be observed from space" and can obtain in one flight a large volume of intelligence information of special importance in terms of what it reveals about the Soviet air defense capability. Moreover, he noted in his assessment of the flight path of the Boeing 747 on the night of 31 August-1 September: "It is hard to believe that the pilot merely got lost. The aircraft passed directly above the Soviet submarine base in Kamchatka." He also stressed that what happened to the aircraft "was inevitable."

Strange course "deviations," as a rule into prohibited zones of the Soviet Union, by South Korean Boeings are mentioned by Mr Volkman and other authoritative people in the West.

Informed circles, including Japanese, have drawn attention to the fact that during the flight on 31 August the Boeing 747 had a bigger crew than usual -- 29 people (instead of the usual 18-23). Six of them were "company staff not involved in flying and servicing the aircraft." The lists published by Seoul do not contain the names of all the crew members, which is seen as an attempt to conceal the presence on board the Boeing of U.S. and South Korean intelligence personnel -- experts on the spy equipment installed in the aircraft.

The Western press has now carried numerous statements by passengers who have flown the Anchorage-Seoul route to the effect that, unlike other airlines, on South Korean aircraft, the running lights and passenger compartment lights are turned off on the approach to Kamchatka, the movies stop, the window blinds are drawn, even individual reading lights are banned, and the stewardesses strictly see to it that all passengers, without exception, fulfill this procedure.

The 40-minute dealy in the Boeing 747's takeoff from Anchorage for "unknown reasons" did not go unnoticed either. As American television reports, the leadership of that airport refused to grant an interview and also to report any data on the flight of the South Korean aircraft, its route, and so forth, declaring that "we have been told by Washington not to touch on this matter."

The question arises: Why is Washington concealing all this so strictly, and why was it necessary to delay the aircraft in Anchorage?

According to a report by a correspondent of the Japanese newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN, the U.S. Department of Defense warned (toni tores), Congressman L. Mcdonald's secretary, of the undesirability of the congressman's taking that flight. It was by chance that McDonald took the flight, as he missed the previous one.

Whence and why this gift of foresight at the Pentagon?

Among the information which has filtered through to the American press about the use of South Korean passenger aircraft by the American intelligence services, most noteworthy is an admission by former (1977-1981) CIA Director Turner. In an interview on 1 September this year, he said that he is well acquainted with all the details of the incident involving a KAL airliner in the Kola Peninsula region in 1978.

As for the KAL company itself, it is trying to remain in the shadows. As Japan's JIJI Press Agency reports, almost immediately after the incident in the region of Sakhalin Island the company's vice president, declared that his company "must bear all the responsibility" for the loss of the Boeing aircraft. Obviously, this was done with the aim of preventing an investigation and concealing the KAL company's involvement in espionage activities.

Of course, the company must bear responsibility for the loss of the aircraft and people... to be fair, the United States must also share that responsibility.

The KAL company is closely linked with the U.S. and South Korean intelligence services. To see this you only have to glance at those who stand at the airline's "helm."

The majority of its leading staff graduated from American military and civilian educational institutions. Thus, the aforementioned graduated from the U.S. Ground Forces Military Artillery College and the University of California. Of the company's eight directors, four were formerly staff officers of the South Korean Air Force. The company's activities are fully monitored by the South Korean Ministry of Transportation, which is traditionally headed by retired gererals. This post is now held by Yi Hui-song, one of the most confidential agents of South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan. This retired general's service record includes the posts of chief of intelligence of the 1st Field Army (1968-1969), then director of South Korea's Central Intelligence Agency, set up with the U.S. CIA's assistance, and from 1980 through 1982 commander of ground forces. Characterizing Yi Hui-song, the Japanese mass media note his clearly expressed pro-American views and his personal ties with the U.S. intelligence service.

The KAL company maintains close ties with the United States in the military sphere, too. At plants belonging to it, constructed with the assistance of the American firms of Northrop, Hughes, and others, South Korea assembles F-5 fighters and combat helicopters under American licences. It is given economically advantageous orders for overhauling the aviation equipment of American Air Force and Navy groupings deployed in the west Pacific. In the light of all these facts, the barefaced lies and the hypocrisy to which President Reagan and his closest entourage resort in an attempt to portray the South Korean Boeing 747's instrusion into the airspace of the Soviet far east as "unpremeditated," "accidental," and having no link with reconnaissance aims become obvious.

No, it was not by accident that this aircraft found itself over strategically important regions and military installations of the Soviet Union in Kamchatka and Sakhalin. It was sent there by Washington. The master of the White House, who calls upon the Lord God, now knows for certain all the details of how the South Korean airliner's flight was prepared and carried out. As was emphasized at the 9 September press conference in Moscow, "it has been irrefutably proved that the South Korean airliner's incursion into Soviet airspace was a deliberate, carefully planned intelligence operation." Its organizer was the U.S. CIA, which in this case used an aircraft of the KAL company, which has long been in the service of American intelligence.

The purpose of this operation is obvious -- to obtain very important information on the USSR's defense potential, counting on impunity, and, in the event of its failure, to turn it into a large-scale anti-Soviet action with far-reaching political aims.

The American President, like other representatives of the U.S. leadership, likes to hold forth about human rights. Addressing journalists 2 September this year, Reagan declared with pathos: "Where human life is valued, extraordinary effort is made to preserve and protect it." What "value of human life" can be spoken of by the leader of an American Administration whose representatives deliberately participated in such an action! Mr Reagan's words sound blasphemous if you bear in mind that the United States, as responsible employees of the intelligence services of the United States and other Western countries officially admit, has long been using civilian aircraft for reconnaissance purposes.

The world public will fathom it out. The provocateurs will not succeed in evading the judgement of history or responsibility for the criminal action against the Soviet Union, its sovereign rights, and its security interests.

PRAVDA EDITOR: MILITARY 'GUILTY' FOR FIRST REPORTS

LD181436 London BBC Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Sep 83

[From "The World This Weekend" program; Afanasyev answers in Russian with superimposed translation throughout]

[Text] The chill that has descended on the Soviet Union's relations with the rest of the world as a result of the shooting down of the Korean airliner a fortnight ago is deeper, probably, than at any time since the dark days of the Cuban missile crisis. The Soviet foreign minister, angered by America's refusal to let his plane land at a civil airport cancels his visit to the United Nations. Soviet students in America are told to come home, although, presumably, they will have to wait until Aeroflot is allowed to resume its international operations. The British Government tells the Soviet deputy foreign minister that his planned visit to London this week would be inappropriate.

Yet a couple of days ago, a high-powered Soviet delegation of military men and party functionaries slipped into Britain for a military strategy conference with British counterparts in Edinburgh. This has caused something of a political flurry. There is talk of amazing double standards in the papers today. But, be that as it may, it gives us a chance to hear a Soviet defense of their actions from the horse's mouth. The horse in question is the editor in chief of PRAVDA.

Now, the editor in chief of PRAVDA isn't a mere journalist, however highly placed. PRAVDA is the organ of the Soviet Communist Party and its editor, Professor Viktor Afanasyev, is a member of the Central Committee of the party, a full member of the Academy of Sciences, and he is thought to be quite close to President Andropov. So you can be reasonably sure that his words reflect party and government thinking.

When I talked with Academician Afanasyev through an interpreter my first question was this: Now that 2 weeks have gone by since the shooting down of the Korean airliner how do you think about it? Do you think about it with pride as the achievement of the Soviet Air-Defense Forces, or with regret and shame that a civilian airliner has been shot down over Soviet territory -- where, admittedly, it shouldn't have been -- but where nearly 270 innocent people have been killed?

[Begin recording] [Afanasyev] First of all, of course, we the Soviet people deeply regret and deeply mourn the fact that as a result of this extremely unpleasant incident people have died. But I myself have no particular feeling of pride in the fact that our pilots shot down the airliner. I don't feel any because in present day conditions with our modern aircraft it isn't very difficult to do it. It's an elementary task.

[Question] But should it not be equally simple for a highly skilled and technically well-provided air force to identify an aircraft of this kind? There could, surely, have been no possible confusion that this was a civil airliner and not the RC-135 that was so much talked about.

[Afanasyev] All things considered, our pilots couldn't distinguish this aircraft. First they have similar silhouettes. Secondly, on the radar screen, the Boeing 747 and the RC-135 produce an identical blip. And thirdly, it was night, the weather was unfavorable and that too made things more complicated. And fourthly, at that self-same time, at that self-same height, very close to this aircraft, an American reconnaissance aircraft, an RC-135 was in the air. It was in contact with the Korean aircraft. It set its course for him. Essentially, it led him into this corridor, 500 km off the internationally permitted track.

[Question] Let me take you up on several of those points. First of all, the silouette of the 747 and of the 707 -- the basis of the RC-135 -- is very different; the 747 is very close to twice the size of the RC-135.

[Afanasyev] I am a trained pilot. Of course, in my time, the time of the Second World War, airplanes were different but I think that in these conditions a mistake was highly likely because if they had not been convinced that this was a reconnaissance aircraft our pilots and our command never, under any circumstances, would have given the order to open fire. Our pilots were firmly convinced that this was a reconnaissance aircraft. They reported that to ground command and received the appropriate orders in return.

[Question] Do you really believe that the American authorities whom, I think, you would accuse of being responsible, are so cynical as to fly a reconnaissance flight, a surveillance flight, using a civil airliner with 269 innocent people aboard?

[Afanasyev] Well, I really do believe that. It is not the first time. One Korean aircraft has already been forced down in 1978. It was in a most strategically important area of the Leningrad air defenses. Then there are statements by Korean pilots saying that for a long time they have been engaged in specific specialized missions for the CIA, and in this case, I think that time will tell, and I am certain that we will find the most direct evidence of the participation of the American CIA in this provocation. The very fact that the aircraft was transmitting short bursts of radio signals, systematically encoded, that points to it; and there are other data as well, and what there is already is enough to make a judgement that this was no ordinary airliner, not an ordinary passenger flight. I think there will be still more facts.

[Question] What are these coded messages? From what I have heard of the tapes, the pilot of the Korean airliner is asking for permission to change altitude, he is maintaining a perfectly normal conversation with Tokyo air traffic control.

[Afanasyev] I don't think from the point of view of our military people -- and I had a talk with the chief of general staff, Marshal Ogarkov just before I left -- our military people are firmly convinced that these were intelligence data and maybe the time will come when they are decoded. And a second thing I want to say is this: The way the Americans have manipulated these tapes. First of all you get one version, then another one, then a third one. First of all, we hear that tracer rounds weren't fired and then we hear that they were. Firstly they denied there was any RC-135 in the area and then they admit it. Then they acknowledge that in our pilot's conversation there was a reference to an RC-135. There is one more thing I want to add: If the question of why it was that the first report of the disappearance of this aircraft came from the CIA and not from the government or from civil aviation authorities, that's very symptomatic as well because they were monitoring this aircraft.

[Question] Why, in that case, did it take so very long for the Soviet authorities to put out a statement saying that they had indeed shot down this aircraft which they suspected of being on a spying mission. Instead, the early TASS statements were saying that an airplane had been intercepted and had continued its flight toward Japan.

[Afanasyev] I think that in this respect our military people are guilty. Probably, they let some inaccuracies slip by; perhaps they weren't certain what happened and when there were close investigations into what had happened it was established that this flight had been stopped, in other words, it had been shot down. That's what I think. That's my own simple version. I can't claim to know. I wouldn't say that I was very pleased with our first reports.

[Question] I am sure that if the aircraft indeed was on an espionage mission the Soviet Union would be very anxious indeed to prove it. If you are so anxious to demonstrate that it was, why don't you at least let, let us say, the Japanese cooperate in the search for the aircraft, because if the aircraft is raised by Soviet authorities alone then there is bound to be suspicion that you are fixing the evidence. As a senior American diplomat said the other day, they will bring up some black box dripping with seaweed and prove somehow or other that this was a spying flight, whereas if you had independent observers at least you wouldn't be able to be accused of that.

[Afanasyev] I think that we will manage without Japanese help in our search for the wreckage. I don't think we have got any particular need to allow the Japanese into our territorial waters because we have got very important strategic installations and it is natural that we are not inclined to the idea of letting people from unfriendly, nonallied countries -- well, to put it crudely -- paddle about in our territorial waters.

[Question] We agree this was a disasterous incident from every point of view. Would you agree that this is a kind of incident that can indeed spark off far worse things, that the decision by the local air defense commander to shoot down this aircraft, which he believed -- I accept what you say -- to be a spy plane, could have had -- and indeed has had -- disasterous consequences. Mr Andropov is said to be appalled by what happened, but in incidents of this kind, should the decision be taken at that relatively low level? Shouldn't it be referred for a political decision?

[Afanasyev] Unfortunately, I haven't met Andropov recently. He was on holiday, he came to Moscow for a few days and he was very busy, and we haven't discussed this problem. Of course I agree with you that in the present very tense situation there could have been even more tragic consequences, could have been, and I think that our government and our party will certainly draw some conclusions -- perhaps, as you say, political -- and may do something of that kind. But nobody, anywhere, anytime should be deluded into thinking that we, a great country, a big country, will allow shameless, flagrant violations of our frontiers. Five hundred kilometers is not 1 kilometer. For a modern aircraft with four duplicated navigational systems and five radio transmitters to get 500 kilometers off track is simply not a practical possibility. There is only one possible version, that this flight plan was laid down on the ground beforehand and that aircraft was carrying out that flight plan. I think that there could have been, as you say, a political solution if the Japanese and American authorities, who were controlling this aircraft, had informed our authorities. But nothing of that kind happened even though 2 and 1/2 hours went by. I think that that is one of the causes of the tragedy.

[Question] I don't want to continue the detailed conversation about this very unhappy incident, Mr. Afanasyev, but it has, I think you would agree, made relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and indeed the rest of the Western world, very much colder than they already were. Do you think in this climate, now, that there is any chance at all that the arms control talks which are going on can produce a conclusion which, I suspect, both sides earnestly desire?

[Afanasyev] I entirely agree with you that this quite extraordinary incident, if I can put it that way, has heightened to a quite alarming extent tension in an international situation which was already very tense; it has chilled Soviet-American relations even more.

But the world has even more important problems, the problems of the world's very existence, the problem of averting nuclear war, the problem of reducing nuclear armaments. That's what we should be interested in, and in this respect, we have recently put forward a whole series of constructive proposals. But, of course, this incident hasn't improved the general atmosphere at the talks.

Let me put the question this way: Who benefited from this incident? It was no benefit to all of us. The only thing that we have got out of this incident has been trouble. But it has been beneficial for Reagan. I don't know whether you have ever seen Tchaikovsky's opera the Queen of Spades. If you have, you will know the countess' aria where she signs about three cards. Now Reagan has placed his three cards exploiting this incident. First, it has enabled him to get his defense budget through Congress. He has even got MX and nerve gas. The second card: It has enabled him to disrupt the Geneva talks. And the third card that stirred up quite extraordinary anti-Soviet hysteria. He has staked everything on those three cards. You can see that this incident is of absolutely no benefit to us.

[Question] If, as you say, the Soviet Union does not benefit from this incident, indeed, there is, as you say, a wave of anti-Soviet hysteria, the worst for two decades, I think you said, would it not have been better than, from your point of view, to have done what the Israelis did when they shot down a Libyan civil airliner, to say, well, we made a mistake, we are very sorry indeed and here is the compensation?

[Afanasyev] The fact is that we have broken no international law on civil aviation, nor our own recent Soviet law on the subject. So any apology, any payment of compensation would amount to an admission of guilt on our part and we do not regard ourselves as guilty. [end recording]

'BOOMERANG' EFFECTS OF AIRLINES BOYCOTT CITED

LD181940 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS -- The restrictions on air traffic with the Soviet Union introduced by some Western countries at the bid of the U.S. Administration boomerang on them, the U.S. television company CBS points out.

Passengers will certainly be given an opportunity to continue their travel, a correspondent of the television company in Moscow points out. But many of them start pondering on the question whose interests are affected by the "boycott." The CBS points out the losses of only the West German "Lufthansa" airlines will make up about ten million West German marks. The total losses of Western airlines that cancelled their flights to the USSR under Washington's pressure will be huge, the television company notes.

Thus it becomes ever more obvious that the Reagan administration is trying to use the anti-Soviet hysteria it is intensifying to undermine the positions of West European and Japanese competitors of U.S. companies that have long been sustaining considerable losses because of the cancellation of flights to the USSR which has been imposed on them by Washington. The governments of some Western countries apparently realize that the U.S. "sanctions" affect adversely above all their economic interests. It is not accidental that even such allies of the United States in NATO as France, Greece and Turkey refused to participate in Washington's anti-Soviet undertaking which is doomed to a fiasco.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON PRESS REACTION TO KAL

The following correction pertains to the item published under the subhead "Seeks 'Dirty Political Ends'" in the 13 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page DD 16, third paragraph, penultimate line:

...in the times of the Iran crises, etc. It is hardly surprising that the administration, this time... (supplying dropped passage)

ADDITION TO MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE ON KAL

Insert the following passage in the item published under the subhead "Intervision Carries Press Conference" in the 12 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page DD 20, last paragraph, antepenultimate line:

...their own side. And as for the military angle, it is not, as it were, the thing done here in the Soviet Union to publish in full an entire series of exchanges which have taken place in connection with some incident or other.

[Zamyatin] But Nikolay Vasiliyevich, all our documents which have been published, and the statement by the Soviet Government, and other documents, they are based upon material and research which this commission, this authoritative commission, has been carrying out. And everything that is contained in these documents is reflected accurately by the results of the commission's investigations.

[Ogarkov] I said this in my statement.

[Zamyatin] You said it in your statement. Questions from the hall, please.

[Richard Owen, speaking in English] Richard Owen of the London TIMES. If I could ask Marshal Ogarkov two questions. The first one is: You've said that the channels of communication between Tokyo and Washington and the Soviet Union are perfectly adequate but were not used by the United States or by Japan to ask about the fate of the plane. Can I ask the marshal why they were not used in reverse, if they are so adequate, for the Soviet Union to ask either Japan or Washington what the nature of the plane was and what its mission was and why it had strayed. Shall I leave the questioning and come back to the second question while that is being translated?

[Voice of translator] The first question. They say that the communications channels existing in this case between Moscow, Washington, and Tokyo are perfectly adequate for the American or Japanese Government to be able to approach the Soviet Union with questions concerning the character of this aircraft and the purpose of the flight and actions being taken in this connection. But I would like to ask, then, why did it not operate the other way round, that is to say, if these channels are quite adequate for this, why did not the Soviet Union itslef approach the Americans or the Japanese for explanations in connection with the flight of this aircraft?

[Orgarkov] You know, this should have been done in the first place by the one who established the violation of the flight by the aircraft, and who was also able to establish the violation of the flight at the time of its take-off from Anchorage. (supplying passage lost due to break in transmission)

REACTION TO REAGAN'S 17 SEP RADIO ADDRESS

LD181503 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 18 TASS -- Seeking to distract the attention of the public from its global militaristic preparations, the U.S. Administration is heightening anti-Soviet hysteria about an incident with a South Korean spy plane that intruded into the air space of the USSR, the incident the United States provoked itself.

Delivering on Saturday a radio address to the nation, President Reagan expressed the striving of his administration to involve the greatest possible number of countries into a slanderous anti-Soviet campaign the administration has launched. For this purpose, specifically, he gave a directive to United States Ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick to get engaged in intensive conditioning of delegates of non-aligned countries in the United Nations. As is known, many of non-aligned countries refuse to go along with Washington's anti-Soviet actions, which is shown for instance by the results of the recent voting in the United Nations Security Council on the resolution in connection with the incident which the U.S. delegation tried to rail-road through the Security Council. An obvious annoyance sounded in the President's voice when he had to admit that even some of the United States NATO allies did not follow in the wake of the White House and refused to join in the "sanctions" of Washington against Aeroflot.

Reagan actually himself revealed the aims of his anti-Soviet campaign when he said that "the most effective action will be to go forward with America's programme to remain strong." This refers to large-scale programme of the United States "rearmament" costing about two trillion dollars, the programme which envisages the unprecedented buildup of the United States nuclear potential aimed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. As is known, the administration has already used the provocation with the South Korean plane in order to secure congressional endorsement of record military budget envisaging the creation of the new strategic armaments systems, specifically MX inter-continental ballistic missile. They in Washington also make no secret of their intention to take advantage of the anti-Soviet hullabaloo to disrupt the measures towards arms limitation, to undermine the peace movement that is spreading in Western countries.

REAGAN'S 'ANTI-SOVIET VOCABULARY' EXAMINED

LD171538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 17 Sep 83

[From the 'I Serve the Soviet Union' program: "On a Topical Theme of the Day: The Anti-Soviet Vocabulary of the U.S. President," commentary by Doctor of Philosophy, Lieutenant General Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov]

[Text] The U.S. President loves to address the public, journalists, congressmen, all possible sorts of so-called freedom fighters, industrialists, members of various associations and funds. For example, since 31 August this year, the moment of the provocative incursion of the South Korean aircraft into our country's airspace, Reagan has made about 10 speeches. Particularly malicious and anti-Soviet were his speeches on U.S. radio and television on 5 and 10 September.

On analyzing 20 or 30 of his speeches, statements, and addresses, one gets the impression that his vocabulary of political terms and concepts is totally subordinated to fanning up psychological warfare against socialism, to whipping up international tension, dragging mankind to the dangerous brink of world conflagration. And if one talks of the foreign policy aspects of the overwhelming number of the U.S. President's speeches, then his vocabulary is deeply anti-Soviet. Virtually all of his speeches on an international theme are constructed on a single simple plan which looks rather like this: proceeding from an adherence to freedom, which is the Americans' highest value, I pray to God for peace -- that is how the President usually begins -- but I must say frankly that the terrible missile threat from the Russians is growing. In order to preserve the future of our children and grandchildren, we are obliged to respond to this challenge from the Soviets. Today I have taken an important decision. And here follows an explanation of what new type of variety of armament will be created at an accelerated rate, binary chemical charges or the neutron bomb, the Stealth bomber or the MX missile. And the President usually goes on to conclude: We have no alternative but to continue, this year and in this budget, to allocate the resources which will provide a guarantee for our freedom. But this will not be cheap.

I am not trying to assert that absolutely all of Reagan's foreign policy speeches take exactly that form, but for the majority of them do.

In essence, if one thinks about it, the U.S. President always talks about one thing: To maintain peace one must arm oneself. But this is just the same as trying to prevent the annihilation of mankind by preparing to annihilate it.

Who, then, is threatening American freedom? Here the President in unambiguous. He has a store of no more than about 15 words or expressions about the Soviet Union and about real socialism in general. But what are these? His primitive and blunt words have already set one's teeth on edge: The Soviet Union is the focus of evil; Marxism is a historical aberration; socialism is a terrible plague; the aggressiveness of the Soviets; the Russians' expansionism; and other such pearls. While abusing and denouncing Marxism, such critics know nothing about it. Karl Marx who met with similar abuse in his time cried out: Oh, if only these people knew how to read. Such hopeless historical blindness does not give such ignorant critics the opportunity to understand the past or even to see the real present.

The verbal warfare accompanying the crusade against communism is not simply irresponsible demogogy but a form of distorted political thinking. Naturally, in the President's speeches capitalist America is always presented as a sort of advanced post of freedom, a bulwark of the great dream, and, of course, as the leader of the free world.

In a radio speech on 5 September the U.S. President, clumsily trying to justify the espionage action with the South Korean aircraft, spoke at length about the United States' adherence to the ideals of humanism, loyalty to human rights, and genuine freedom. Trying to dress the capitalist states in the mantle of peacemaker, the President seemed to forget completely that it is his country which systematically carries out espionage actions against socialism; that it is the United States which carried out barbarous genocide in Vietnam, and which today in Lebanon and Salvador sows death among the peaceful inhabitants. The leader of a country which in the 200 years of its existence has waged almost as many wars is trying to teach the whole world humanism. Really, the pharisaism of such speeches in unbounded.

In one of his latest interviews about the U.S.- Soviet talks on medium-range missile weapons, the President stated that at Geneva they are, he said, trying to demonstrate their resolve and honor for the sake of European security. In fact, the U.S. delegation in Geneva, in accordance with instructions from Washington, is putting forward only one alternative, trying to obtain the voluntary agreement of the Soviet Union to unilateral disarmament. And, according to the President's logic, this is honorable behavior. Insofar as the U.S. leaders understand that the Soviet Union will not make unilateral concessions, then the talks, in accordance with their code of militaristic honor -- if one can call it that -- are regarded only as an element for winning time. For the President and his immediate entourage decided long ago that U.S. missiles should be in Western Europe.

According to these concepts of morals and honor, the U.S. President considers, for example, neutron weapons to be a humane means, the USSR's defense measures to be perfidy and Russian aggressiveness, the struggle against subversive activity within the socialist countries to be the suppression of freedom.

Of course, the U.S. leader can use any lexicon he likes. But in this case, the myth-creating nature and frank bellicoisty of the President's speeches reflect the main thing: the striving to aggravate the international atmosphere to the limit, to compromise real socialism, to give even greater impulse to the flywheel of the arms race and with its aid to try to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

To achieve that aim maximum use is being made of the incident with the South Korean aircraft which made an incursion into Soviet airspace. The U.S. President in his routine radio speech on 10 September on this subject, virtually called for unlimited psychological warfare against the Soviet Union, for a sharp increase in allocations not only for military programs but for stepping up the subversive broadcasts of the radio stations Voice of America, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

As he was unable to cite a single convincing argument which could shake the exposure made by the Soviet side of the U.S. espionage action, the U.S. President once again recited his squalid anti-Soviet vocabulary of primitive cliches and myths. One of the reasons for the aggressiveness of the U.S. President's words and actions is that the United States is completely unable to get used to the new situation, to live in conditions of parity and strategic balance with the Soviet Union. Washington's striving to ensure its security, with the total absence of such security for its partner, can only push humanity further towards the line where speeches will no longer be necessary.

In conditions of a new exacerbation of the international situation caused by the actions of the U.S. Administration, Soviet servicemen fully support the positive and resolute actions aimed at stopping the dangerous provocations of the militarists. In response to the inflammatory speeches of the head of the White House and the intensification of the Pentagon's military preparations, the men of the Army and Navy persistently improve their military skills, raise their moral and political training, are in constant readiness to fulfill any order to defend the sacred borders of the socialist fatherland, the cradle of all our achievements and hopes.

MILITARY MOVES OF U.S.'CHORUS OF MOURNERS' HIT

PM161057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Sablin commentator's column: "Hypocritical Mourners"]

[Text] These days Washington propaganda is like an ancient chorus of mourners.

It wails and laments the loss of the South Korean plane that was used by the special services for an intelligence incursion into USSR airspace. This chorus' tone was set by the White House itself. President R. Reagan is expressing his emotions especially stormily.

The U.S. head of state and government who is simultaneously supreme commander in chief of the American armed forces does indeed have considerable grounds for expressing strong feelings. He need only take an attentive look at what the Pentagon warriors under his command are up to.

The American weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT published a map of the world the other day. There is not an inch to spare on it. The map is almost completely covered with labels designating U.S. military contingents. Half a million U.S. servicemen are abroad. And wherever they appear the hotbeds of military aggression are stirred up, and in many cases blood is shed.

American Marines and warships are shelling regions of Lebanon. With its typical cynicism Washington counts up only those marines killed by return fire. But it does not care that Arab women and children are being killed by American missiles and shells...In Central America death mows down dozens of human lives day in and day out. "Made in USA" is stamped on the weapons used to carry out mass killings. And the killers themselves are trained by Pentagon and CIA instructors. The other day a gang of Somoza mercenaries carried out a brutal massacre in the Nicaraguan village of (Uaiya). Eighteen unarmed people were killed, and dozens of houses were burned. At the same time American-made planes bombed Nicaraguan cities. The "death squads", armed with American weapons, roam El Salvador like frenzied wolves.

Blood is being shed these days on the streets of Chilean cities. The number of victims of the military regime in Pakistan is growing. But at this very time Washington is preparing to send this country a new batch of F-16 fighter-bombers.

The Habre regime is carrying out savage reprisals against the peaceful Chad population. Behind the punitive squads are the NATO countries. C-130 Hercules military transports have just arrived in Chad from the United States.

These are concrete instances of bloodshed against which the world public expresses its legitimate anger and indignation. And Washington's chorus of mourners? It is silent, looking on its handiwork with satisfaction.

ACTIVITIES OF NSA 'FLYING SPIES' DEPICTED

LD171812 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A further investigation made into the incident with the South Korean plane that intruded the Soviet airspace has revealed one important detail: the presence next to the intruder plane of an American reconnaissance aircraft, RC-135. The two planes flew together and approached one another so closely that on the radar screens their blips merged. There are all indications that the RC-135 had a direct bearing on the organization of this deliberate spying action. SR-71, TR-1, S-130, and finally RC-135 are all markings of American military reconnaissance planes, all of them modernized versions of the U-2 spy plane.

A U-2 was sent on a spying mission to the Soviet Union on 1 May 1960, from the United States Air Force Base in the city of Peshawar, Pakistan. It was brought down over the city of Sverdlovsk in the Ural Mountains area. Today we will highlight something the world public knows little about: Operations by the top secret intelligence service of the United States, the National Security Agency, or the NSA, which is the mastermind of the flying spies.

The NSA is the world's largest center of electronic spying, with a staff of 50,000, and an annual budget between $15 billion and $16 billion. The backbone of this agency are the more than 4,000 stations all over the world for monitoring television, radio, telephone and telegraph communications around the globe, and their transcription. Within a matter of seconds information is transmitted to the NSA headquarters in Fort Meade, Maryland, and it is placed on the desk of the agency's director.

One special object for the agency are developing countries. The NSA stations on the Japanese island of Okinawa, on military bases in the Philippines, in Cockburn Sound in Australia, on the island of Diego Garcia, at Cape Simonstown in South Africa, on the island of Crete, and on bases in Greece, form a giant net to glean information the United States would like to have. These stations are helped by mobile, small-size stations similar to those that the National Security Agency together with the CIA installed in the Nanda Devi Gorge in the Himalayas, and on the islands of Koihoa, Trincat and Little Nicobar on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and on floating buoys out on the sea.

At the same time, there's been an increase in the number and importance of reconnaissance planes RS-71 [as heard], TR-1, and RC-135 which relay information by satellites. West German magazine, STERN, says the sharp, ever vigilant ear of Uncle Sam hangs over the Indian Ocean at an altitude of up to 20,000 miles above Asia, showing a heightened interest in Afghanistan and its neighbors, India, Pakistan, Iran, and Iraq.

The intelligence-gathering is part of the military preparations the United States is making in the zone of the national liberation movement. The NAS [as heard] is the eyes and ears of the Pentagon, and its body is the Rapid Deployment Force. Take the latest example, the guidance on target of Israeli fighter planes in Lebanon, the connivance with the British colonialists in their military adventure in the South Atlantic where, having monitored and deciphered Argentina's code, the National Security Agency of the United States transmitted information to London about the positions of the Argentine forces.

The appearance of an American reconnaissance RC-135 plane in the area of the incident involving the South Korean aircraft, and its role, are easy to explain. Speaking to foreign newsmen in Moscow, a Soviet marshal, Ogarkov, said that there is a statement by a Pentagon spokesman that the RC-135 plane was in the area where Soviet airspace was violated by the South Korean aircraft in order to check the possibilities of the Soviet air defense system. This was far from the only purpose of the appearance there of an American aircraft, said the marshal, because actions of these aircraft, according to our radar, were coordinated in such a way so as to complicate and confuse our air defense system.

This point of view is concerned in the West also. [sentence as heard] According to the British weekly, NEW STATESMAN, the United States regards violation of Soviet airspace as one major method of gathering intelligence about key strategic facilities of the Soviet Union and its system of air defense. Among the personnel of American intelligence services are the planes of the type U-2 and RC-135, also known as Black Widows. It's difficult to say how that name was coined. But one thing is clear. The appearance of American Black Widows near the borders of any country means trouble.

KAL INCIDENT SEEN TIMED TO MILITARY BUDGET

LD170632 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The American Congress has approved a record-high arms bill for the next fiscal year starting on 1 October. Vladislav Kozyakov has this comment.

The arms spending proposed by the Reagan administration and approved by Congress is an all-time high. The direct allocations for military purposes due to be spent on the purchases of nuclear and other arms amount to $188,000 million, and the entire arms bill approaches the astronomic figure of $280,000 million. By launching the unprecedented arms race and preparations for a nuclear war, the President has stepped on a very dangerous ground. The unscrupulous methods that the President uses to extort hundreds of millions of dollars from Congress, or rather from taxpayers' pockets, serve as additional proof of that. It was hardly accidental that hearings in Congress on the Pentagon's new budget coincided in time with hearings on an anti-Soviet resolution dealing with the incident involving the South Korean airliner that was flying on a spying mission over Kamchatka and Sakhalin. It's to the accompaniment of crude attacks and slander against the Soviet Union made by the President himself and carried on in Congress that the administration succeeded in pushing through its draft military budget.

Only recently American observers spoke about the existence of impressive opposition in Congress to certain military programs of President Reagan. They predicted Congress battles over allocations for the first-strike strategic MX missile, for the Pershing II medium-range missile, and for some other kinds of mass destruction weapons. Doubts were expressed concerning the approval by Congress of the Reagan program for building up chemical arms. The program was already turned down by the House of Representatives and was endorsed by the Senate with a majority of only one vote, cast by Vice President Bush. Now Reagan has got from the Congress everything he wanted, including $5,000 million for the development of MX missiles and nearly $115,000,000 for the development and production of binary weapons, that is of a new generation of chemical weapons.

Riding the tide of anti-Sovietism the administration has moved still closer to the abyss, since Reagan's new military program signifies a new round in the arms race and a new higher level in the nuclear confrontation fraught with a catastrophe for mankind. The approval of the record-high military spending by Congress throws additional light on who was interested and who eventually took advantage of the incident with the South Korean airliner sent to Soviet airspace for a spying flight over major strategic bases of the Soviet Union. The incident was a deliberate provocation staged by those American officials who seek to whip up tension at whatever cost and carry through their plans of America's rearmament. Those who favor the development end deployment of MX and Pershing missiles or binary chemical shells didn't even stop at using the passenger airliner carrying people aboard for their dirty ends.

Incidentally, it's not the first time that Washington uses a plane incident for the purpose of aggravating international tension. In 1960 the White House and the Central Intelligence Agency sent a U-2 spy plane over the Soviet Union to use the incident as a pretext for torpedoing the relaxation process that was developing at the time and also for frustrating a top-level meeting in Paris.

In June , 1967, tension in Soviet-American relations was created by provocative flights of American reconnaissance planes over Soviet ships in the Mediterranean. That was just confirmed by Robert McNamara, who was the Pentagon chief at the time. A list of such incidents can be prolonged. Now the Reagan administration resorted to one more provocation, trying once again to reverse the development of international relations and to impose on the American people and the world community its insane policy of the unrestrained arms race and of preparations for a nuclear war.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS APPROPRIATIONS CONDEMNED

LD170503 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has voted by 266 to 152 to approve a program of record expenditure for the development and production of new types of weapons of mass annihilation, including chemical weapons. Our commentator Nikolay Agayants:

[Begin Agayants recording] On the path toward totally militarizing the U.S. economy, the Reagan administration is rapidly carrying out preparations for a war with large-scale use of military toxic substances. After 15 years of self-control, Washington has given the green light for its armed forces to be equipped with shells and bombs containing binary gas which causes paralysis. Accompanied by frantic anti-Soviet hysteria, whipped up around the incident involving the South Korean spy plane, the President has succeeded in pushing through the House of Representatives a draft bill which envisages the allocation of $114.6 million for the production of chemical charges for 155-mm guns and aerial bombs of the "Big Eye" type.

The sums mentioned are allocated to the Pentagon for the present fiscal year alone. In the opinion of specialists, these allocations will rise to several billion dollars in the next 5 years. Line production of binary charges is underway at the moment at a works in the town of Pine Bluff, in the state of Arkansas. It should be particularly noted -- and this is even concealed in all possible ways by Washington strategists themselves -- that the probable arena for a large-scale chemical war is viewed by the Pentagon as being first and foremost on the territory of Western Europe. As the paper THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote a few days ago, binary weapons pose a particular threat to the civilian population, and their use could result in the mass destruction of civilians. All this gives the giddy arms race unleashed by the United States an even more sinister character. It shows absolutely precisely and clearly where the real threat to peace comes from. That is why it is arousing increasing indignation and decisive condemnation from all people of good-will on our planet. [end recording]

PERSHING II MISSILE TEST AT WHITE SANDS CITED

LD190522 Moscow TASS in English 0457 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 19 TASS -- The United States has carried out another testing of a nuclear-capable Pershing II missile at White Sands Testing Range in New Mexico. According to wire services, yesterday's test was the 18th and last since work had got under way in the United States to develop and manufacture Pershing II missiles. The Reagan administration plans to site 108 Pershing II's in West Germany under NATO's double-track decision. AP news agency pointed out in this connection that the new missiles were intended to be used by NATO's armed forces in Europe for dealing strikes directly against Soviet territory.

USSR-PRC BOOK EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED

OW180530 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpts] We have reported before that the Fourth International Book Fair was held in Moscow 6-12 September. In a talk to this station's reporter, (Lyonov), general manager of the International Book Corporation of the USSR, reexamined the book show with these remarks:

[Begin (Lyonov) recording in Russian fading into translation] The Moscow Book Fair was an important event in the world's publishing circle. More than 2,500 representatives of book publishing houses or companies from nearly 100 countries took part.

It was the first time that China's book publishers took part in the Moscow International Book Fair. We think that was an encouraging matter. On display at the Chinese section were many books in all fields of knowledge: Scientific books, literary works, pictorials, dictionaries, books about well-known Chinese handicrafts, and so forth. Most visitors felt that the books displayed at the Chinese section were highly interesting, so it was not at all accidental that the Chinese section was always so crowded and that the comments made by the visitors were very favorable.

During the book show, we held a series of talks and meetings with our Chinese counterparts. Under a contract we signed with them, beginning in 1984 more Soviet books will be available to Chinese readers and more Chinese books will be available to Soviet readers. We highly evaluate such bilateral talks which, I must emphasize, were conducted in a friendly atmosphere. Certain problems which inevitably cropped up during the talks were resolved by both sides with good will and sincerity. That was why the talks were essentially successful.

In addition to exchanging books, negotiations were also conducted on the exchange of records. The Melody Record Company of the USSR has already placed an order with China's Guoji Shudian to reserve a number of Chinese records. In the future, Chinese books and records will be available at Moscow's Friendship Bookstore, where books from socialist countries are sold.

We hope that our meetings at the Moscow Book Fair lay the groundwork for new and long-range cooperation on a high level between the two countries. We believe that more new meetings and contacts regarding the exchange of books, records, and other publications will be held in the future. We hope that such cooperation will be expanded and strengthened.

PRC DELEGATES ATTEND MOSCOW PHYSICS MEETING

OW190223 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 18 Sep 83

[From program sponsored by Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association]

[Text] It is quite clear that the exchange of visits by Soviet and Chinese delegations has developed noticeably at various levels in recent days. In a talk to PRAVDA not long ago, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out that positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations is in the interest of the USSR and China well as the world as a whole.

Dear listeners, let me add that over the past 2 weeks alone two Chinese delegations visited our country at the invitation of the Soviet Union. One delegation attended the Fourth International Book Show, and another was the Chinese physicists delegation, which was invited here to attend the Second International Magnetic Fluid Power Generation Conference. Some of the members of the delegation had been students in our country, and they still have fond memories of those years of study in the USSR.

In a talk with a reporter of this station, Comrade (Ji Fuxiang), said:

[Begin recording] I was a postgraduate student of the Institute of Mechanics is Moscow from 1962 to 1965. My teacher was Professor (Chitukov), who is now a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. I am here to attend the Eighth [as heard] International Magnetic Fluid Power Generation Conference. I was really glad that I was able to meet him and some other former teachers and co-workers during the conference. They were extremely friendly to me. [end recording]

According to Comrade (Ji Fuxiang), further development of Soviet-Chinese friendly contacts in various fields is in the interest of our countries. In this regard, he said: [Begin recording] It is my earnest hope that China and the USSR will help each other in the field of scientific and technological development. In the course of developing power generation with magnetic fluid, we have absorbed the experiences of (?other countries), including the USSR. [end recording]

The Chinese delegation of power workers will visit Leningrad and Kiev. Its stay in our country is short, but, according to Comrade (Ji Fuxiang), he has always felt the friendship of the Soviet people. He said:

[Begin recording] When I was a student in the USSR, the Soviet people were extremely friendly to me. Although my current visit here is short, I still feel that many Soviet people are friendly to me and other members of our delegation. I am very thankful for this. [end recording]

JAPAN 'YIELDING' TO MILITARISTIC IMAGE

PM181845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 83 Second Edition p 6

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "From 'Merchant' to 'Aircraft Carrier:' The Rebirth of Japanese Militarism"]

[Text] Tokyo, Sep -- Over the last two decades it became a tradition for Japanese prime ministers to use unexpected or unusual comparisons in their program statements in order to show how they see the country at present and how it will look in the future. One of them compared Japan with a prudent merchant, looking far ahead. Another saw it as a pragmatic technocrat, exploiting everything that is best in the world. A third spoke of Japan as a spaceship in which the success of the present and the future flights depends on the harmonious and joint work of the entire crew.

Gradually, however, the peaceful images of the country began to yield more and more to the military ones. Z. Suzuki, for example, compared Japan with a "bristling hedgehog." We do not want to be a "roaring lion," like the United States, he said, but we must have everything we need to defend ourselves. It was under that prime minister that the inoffensive -- as he assured us -- "hedgehog" acquired noticeably sharper militarist "spines" and the alliance with the "lion," an even more aggressive thrust.

The incumbent prime minister, Y. Nakasone, in his capacity as chief of the military agency some 15 years ago, saw the country as a "helicopter carrier." Today this is not enough for him. During his January visit to the United States he had already started speaking about an "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

In describing Japan in this way the prime minister, who served as a naval officer in his youth, is well aware of the combat purpose of that class of ships, according to the authors of the book "Military Bases in Japan" published here recently. And, to be sure, this simile was not chosen accidentally. The aircraft on a modern carrier are designed to deliver a nuclear strike against enemy territory, they note. These ships are one means of nuclear attack, together with ICBM's, tactical and medium-range nuclear weapons, and nuclear submarines. By declaring a desire to turn the country into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" the prime minister could not have expressed better the true nature of the Japanese-American "security treaty." It boils down to the transformation of Japanese territory into a springboard for offensive actions by U.S. armies.

Let us picture this "ship" in our minds. Let us tour its missile launch installations, its powder magazines, its hangars. Let us see what its crew of about 50,000 U.S. and 260,000 Japanese sailors, pilots, and soldiers deployed on over 2,800 military bases and installations are doing, and what they are preparing for. The U.S. flag flies over more than 100 of these sites. Many of the others are used jointly.

The U.S. 7th Fleet has been and remains the Pentagon's main strike force in Asia and the Pacific. This can be seen clearly in the example of the U.S. adventures in Korea and Vietnam and in the interference in the affairs of other Asian countries. The 7th Fleet consists of aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and hundreds of aircraft. Their sphere of action embraces the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Pentagon noticeably stepped up its "concern" for the 7th Fleet when the Reagan administration entered office. It is planned to arm the ships and nuclear submarines with nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. The fleet has been augmented by the refitted cruiser "New Jersey" and the latest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson."

The largest and most important point of this aggressive strategy is the port of Yokosuka, the only port outside the United States serving as a permanent base for U.S. aircraft carriers. Nuclear submarines also come here, and the number of their visits increased threefold during last year. Huge ammunition and fuel dumps are to be found here. Democratic organizations have repeatedly cited facts showing that containers transporting nuclear weapons were being handled at that base. Yokosuka is also the site of communications stations for the transmission of orders to nuclear submarines operating in the waters around Japan. According to press reports, work is in progress here on the construction of an underground command center for the direction of operations by the 7th Fleet in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Sasebo is another important U.S. naval base on Japanese territory. Dangerous changes have taken place there, too, over the last few years. The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise" recently visited Sasebo for the first time in 15 years.

Great changes have occurred in Yokota which, as the book "Military Bases in Japan" notes, is an important point in the U.S. Strategic Air Command's preparations for nuclear war. A communications station is located here whose tasks include the transmission of attack orders to nuclear submarines and nuclear-armed B-52 bombers in constant flight.

Misawa, located in the immediate vicinity of the borders with the USSR, is being turned into a forward nuclear position for the U.S. Air Force. As early as 1985 50 F-16 fighter-bombers capable of delivering nuclear weapons at distances of up to 1,000 km will be based here. The range of a possible nuclear strike by these aircraft will increase considerably, according to the newspaper RYUKYU SHIMPO, when they are equipped, according to the Pentagon's plans, with cruise missiles.

The island of Okinawa comprises an entire complex of U.S. military bases for the most varied purposes. Ground forces were the main element there until the mid-seventies. Emphasis has been placed recently on the Air Force and the Navy. The significnace and potential of Okinawa can be seen in just the following fact: Kadena Air Base is the only location outside the United States chosen for an emergency or forced landing by the space shuttle. On returning Okinawa to Japan in 1972 Washington gave assurances that it would remove the nuclear weapons from it. The more than 10 years since have provided considerable evidence that this has not been done. As representatives of the communist and socialist parties have repeatedly noted, the contrary has happened. Nuclear weapons, which previously were concentrated on Okinawa, started spreading over all of Japan's islands following the return of Okinawa.

Okinawa and Iwakuni Air Base have become springboards for the Marine units comprising the nucleus of the Rapid Deployment Force.

Even a fleeting acquaintance with some of the bases indicates that the past few years have seen dangerous qualitative changes on them whose purpose is to expand the U.S. military presence, change the balance of forces in the region to the U.S. advantage, attain superiority, and impose a military diktat. Japan, as the newspaper AKAHATA notes, is fast becoming the pivot of U.S. nuclear strategy in Asia and the Pacific.

The recent provocation involving the South Korean intruder aricraft organized by the CIA and the Pentagon showed yet again the role Washington assigns to the Far East -- and to the bridgeheads on Japan's islands in particular -- in its aggressive global policy. It is typical that, immediately after the provocation, the Pentagon transferred several additional reconnaissance aircraft to Japan.

There is already talk in Washington about speeding up the deployment of the U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers at the Misawa base. The UPI correspondent writes that the incident "will obviously speed the growth and modernization of the Armed Forces in the Far East" and will allow the United States, Japan, and South Korea "to enter into even closer military relations." This, aside from anything else, is what Washington was seeking to achieve by undertaking the provocation.

Meanwhile people in Tokyo have already started talking openly about renouncing the three non-nuclear principles (not to possess, not to manufacture, and not to import nuclear weapons). The National Defense Agency seeks to replace them with "two-and-a-half principles" so as to legalize the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons on Japan's islands.

All this is causing grave alarm among broad strata of Japanese people, who are demanding the dismantling of the military alliance with the United States, an end to the country's militarization, and the implementation of a policy of peace and friendship with all countries.

Official Tokyo, however, remains deaf to these appeals. The "unsinkable aircraft carrier" which was "launched" by Prime Minister Y. Nakasone during his January visit to Washington is steering a course of confrontation. The anti-Soviet flag is flying from its mast. The crew it carries on board has become part of the Pentagon's global plans. This is a dangerous course, warn the authors of the book "Military Bases in Japan."

Role as U.S. 'Nuclear Bridgehead'

PM161025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "U.S. Nuclear Bridgehead"]

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Sep -- The Pentagon is making frantic efforts to allot to Japan the role of U.S. nuclear bridgehead in the Far East. According to local press reports active preparations are under way at the U.S. Misawa Air Base in the north of Honshu Island to receive and permanently base F-16 fighter-bombers there. Around 50 of these nuclear weapons carriers will be landing on the base's new runways in a mere 18 months' time. Meanwhile the American command has moved to Misawa from their bases in South Korea squadrons of F-16's which are capable of delivering nuclear weapons over a distance of some 1,000 km.

The deployment at the above base of the most modern means of delivering mass destruction weapons is a concrete example of the Japanese archipelago's transformation into the outpos of Washington's aggressive nuclear strategy in the Asia-Pacific region. This process has been noticeably accelerated by the coming to power of the Y. Nakasone government which as is known, has declared its intention to turn Japan into a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Openly supporting the plans for deploying the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, official Tokyo has to all intents and purposes given the Pentagon a free hand in its operations to use Japanese territory as a U.S. nuclear missile arsenal.

Ignoring the mass protests of wide strata of the country's population, the government sanctioned the docking in the port of Sasebo of a flotilla of American ships from the ranks of the nuclear strike forces headed by the aircraft carrier "Enterprise," on board which -- the paper ASAHI reports -- there are around 200 nuclear warheads. Now the "Carl Vinson," the very latest nuclear aircraft carrier, is being sent to Sasebo with the Japanese authorities' official blessing. Nor does Tokyo object to the plans to equip the warships of the 7th Fleet based in Japanese ports with nuclear-armed Tomahawk cruise missiles. Okinawa Island, according to Japanese press reports, has been turned into an enormous nuclear weapons base.

Against the background of these irrefutable facts the Japanese Government's assertions about the country's "adherence" to the three nonnuclear principles of not importing, not possessing, and not producing nuclear weapons look extremely hypocritical. These declarations on the part of the Japanese authorities are, as E. Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, admitted in an interview with the newspaper MAINICHI, nothing more than a smokescreen.

Sanctions Criticized

OW162115 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] During the past few years, Japan has carried out so-called sanctions against the Soviet Union on three occasions. Despite the fact that these sanctions obviously failed and caused considerable damages to Japan itself, the Japanese Government is doing the same thing again and does not hesitate to violate the aviation agreement with the Soviet Union. This time, the Japanese side is taking no pains to conceal the fact that the sanctions were adopted under strong pressure from Washington and for the purpose of the so-called solidarity in the Western camp. In this connection, commentator Yuriy Afonin states as follows:

Although the sanctions announced by the Japanese Government are limited to the field of civil aviation, it is beyond doubt that they have an undisguised political nature. The point at issue does not lie in the fact that the incident concerning the South Korean aircraft's intrusion into the Soviet airspace on a spying mission has been picked out as a pretext for the sanctions. What is more important is that in adopting the sanctions, Japan has lined itself up with the NATO nations that have taken the same position.

In other words, Japan has taken another step towards its "NATO-ization". Since Foreign Minister Abe's visits to West European countries last January, Japan has made rapid progress in its "NATO-ization". Continuing with the process at the Williamsburg Summit, Japan joined the NATO countries in signing a declaration based on NATO's military and political concepts.

On the surface, Japan's current step towards its "NATO-ization" does not have any military characteristics. However, the step has obviously inherited the characteristics that have already been revealed and it is beyong any doubt that in taking this step Japan aims to heighten international tension.

It should be pointed out in particular that on the current occasion, Japan has gone further than several NATO nations, such as France and Greece, which have taken the stand of refusing to fully comply with the demands set by the United States. Even if such enthusiasm on the part of the Japanese Government should win Washington's appraisal, it certainly will not contribute to Japan's national interests.

There is another major point that deserves attention. According to press reports, the intelligence on the South Korean aircraft incident collected by Japanese tracking stations was immediately given to the U.S. Defense Department. This confirms the fact that the United States and Japan have cooperated not only in the military field but also in pure intelligence work. This certainly is not a sensational fact. Similar cooperation directed against the Soviet Union has been carried out between the two countries on a regular basis and within the framework of the Japan-U.S. Security Pact. However, what has become an issue in this case is that the departments concerned in Japan did not give to the Soviet Union any important information about the South Korean aircraft -- information that might have been useful in saving human lives -- due to the existing Japan-U.S. Security Pact and also due to the cooperation between the two countries in intelligence work based on this pact.

When the South Korean aircraft incident is taken into consideration, one cannot but feel increasingly apprehensive about a previous report on the establishment of a system to exchange intelligence between Japan and the NATO countries. One cannot but feel concerned because Japan's "NATO-ization" will contribute to further solidifying the Japanese Government's position of not wanting to establish mutual trust with the Soviet Union. In any case, the recently-announced sanctions will merely result in decreased trust in Japan and also in its policy.

At the Geneva talks with the United States, the Soviet Union declared it would reduce the number of medium-range missiles and renounce them instead of redeploying them in its eastern part, should the two sides come to an agreement. It is also necessary to point out that the Japanese Government took this undisguised and unfriendly action against the Soviet Union soon after that declaration had been made.

In fact, the Soviet Union has expressed its trust in Japan. It certainly is a strong contrast for the Japanese side to take such an action in response. And yet, trust is an important factor that is indispensable to maintaining and strengthening peace and security in the Far East. Not only the Soviet, but all nations in this region need trust, and Japan certainly is no exception.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS 48th JSP CONGRESS

OW081029 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) sent a message to the 48th Congress of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] which opened today. The message states as follows:

The CPSU Central Committee extends sincere greetings to the 48th JSP Congress and wishes it success. The current international situation is characterized by the intensified imperialist line that aims at confrontation with the peace-loving and progressive forces and at an unlimited arms race. This involves increased danger of nuclear wars.

As a measure to cope with this [words indistinct], the CPSU has adopted the Leninist policy of promoting peaceful coexistence, [words indistinct] cooperation and strengthening security for peoples of various countries. The CPSU is doing everything in its capacity to eliminate the danger of nuclear wars from the human life. This is precisely the purpose of all the peace proposals that the Soviet Union has recently made. In the struggle for checking the arms race and maintaining peace, what has come to be of great significance at this crucial period is the common efforts among all the communists, socialists and progressive and peace-loving forces.

The CPSU expresses its solidarity with the actions taken by the JSP in opposing militarism as well as in developing Japan (?along the course) of peace and neutrality, and at the same time it expects that the two parties will hereafter promote and strengthen their cooperation in the common struggle for opposing the danger of wars, for developing good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan and for strengthening peace in the Far East and in the whole world.

We have just broadcast the full text of the CPSU Central Committee's message greeting the 48th JSP Congress.

USTINOV MEETS WITH INDIAN DEFENSE SECRETARY

LD161829 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, today received Ghosh, secretary of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of India, who is in the Soviet Union.

A friendly conversation took place on issues of mutual interest.

Taking part in the conversation were Marshal of the Soviet Union Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR; and USSR deputy ministers of defense.

PRAVDA ON DRA EXPULSION OF U.S. 'DIPLOMAT-SPIES'

LD161445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expelled from the Country"]

[Text] The DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs has declared Haig Jefferson Turner, a second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, and Robert Crimley Blackburn, [names as published] an attache at the embassy, as personae non gratae, for activity inconsistent with their official status. It suggested that they leave the country within 48 hours.

The expulsion of the American diplomats followed material being published in the Afghan press on the case of a group of Afghan and Pakistani citizens begin arrested by the DPA security organs -- agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency who were working in the American Embassy. The spies' confessions, which they made in the course of an investigation, bear witness to the fact that their subversive activity against the DRA was directed and financed by a number of staff members of the CIA having diplomatic passports. It was precisely these 'diplomats' who created the network of agents and who recruited into it more than 10 traitors. They were all put on the staff of the CIA after being carefully checked for 'reliability' by members of the American special services.

The American agency has been conducting its criminal activity in the country since the national democratic revolution was carried out in Afghanistan in April 1978, and the country's people, who had taken the oath of radical socioeconomic and political changes, began the construction of a new society. The U.S. Embassy in Kabul became the center of subversive activity against democratic Afghanistan within the country. According to those arrested, they were fulfilling tasks given them by the American diplomat-spies on gathering economic and military information about the DRA: recruiting new agents into their ranks who were capable of organizing subversive-terrorist acts in the capital and in other towns; and distributing leaflets printed in the U.S. Embassy viciously slandering the popular system in Afghanistan. The CIA, and frequently American 'diplomats' themselves, implemented direct and close contact with the leaders of bands which penetrate from the territory of Pakistan, sowing death, violence, and destruction on Afghan territory.

The activity of the American diplomat-spies is evaluated in the DRA as a gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and as a vain attempt by the ruling imperialist circles of the United States to halt the irreversible process of democratic change in the country.

MOSCOW: U.S. ORGANIZES SPYING ACTIVITIES IN DRA

LD162221 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] It is reported from Kabul that the Afghan Government has suggested that two members of the staff of the U.S. Embassy should leave the country within 48 hours. A BAKHTAR news agency report says the activity of the diplomats Jefferson and Crimley [names as heard] has been recognized as incompatible with their official status. Our commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov is at the microphone:

[Kachanov] In diplomatic protocol idiom, this simply means that these U.S. Embassy staff members have been caught spying, and that the Afghan Government has at its disposal all the necessary evidence.

It became clear in the course of investigations that these CIA cadres, under the cover of diplomatic passports, were creating a spy network in Kabul and recruiting traitors of the Afghan people. On instruction from the Americans, agents gathered military and economic information, maintained links with counterrevolutionary gangs, and spread provocative rumors among the population. It also became known that Gul Muhammad, former chauffeur at the U.S. Embassy, appeared recently in one of the provinces as leader of a gang of cutthroats. In spite of this, the embassy regularly pays a financial subsidy to the relatives of the criminal.

There is an endless list of facts showing the direct involvement of U.S. secret services in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. This unseemly activity assumed its greatest scale on the territory of Pakistan where, only a month after the Afghan revolution in 1978, the first centers for training subversives were created. Now the number of these nests of counterrevolution -- masked as refugee camps -- has passed the 100 mark.

The direct aid that Washington has given to the enemies of the Afghan people so far amounts to $320 million. This includes weapons, ammunition, subversive literature, and salaries for traitors. For the sake of comparison, I can say that the financial assistance given by the United States to Afghanistan in the period from the end of World War II until the April Revolution was three times smaller than this. This is the truth about the real nature of U.S. aid for developing countries, which the White House likes to boast about.

The damage inflicted on the Afghan national economy through the bandit actions of U.S.-backed counterrevolutionaries is estimated at 24 billion afghanis. The U.S. Embassy in Kabul has a role to play -- far from the least significant role -- in organizing terrorist and subversive activities on Afghan territory.

The conditions in which the Afghan people are building a new life on their land are difficult. The difficulties arise from the economic and social backwardness, the remnants of feudal relations, and the shortage of qualified cadres. Another difficulty, of course, is the direct interference of international imperialism led by the United States, which is trying to reverse the course of history. However, these attempts are doomed to failure: A people that has decided firmly to follow the path of progress cannot be broken down or scared.

OPPOSITION TO HAQ REGIME IN PAKISTAN VIEWED

IZVESTIYA on Latest Unrest

PM161310 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Akhmedzyanov "International Commentary": "Pakistan: Mounting Popular Protest"]

[Text] The popular movement in Pakistan for ousting the military regime, holding parliamentary elections in the country, dissolving the Pakistani-U.S. military alliance, and handing over power to a civilian government is becoming more and more insistent.

Despite brutal repressions, mass demonstrations are continuing in Karachi, Hyderabad, Peshawar, Sukkur, and Larnaka. In Lahore, the biggest city in Punjab Province, the demonstrators, among whom there were many women, burned the U.S. flag and destroyed a number of U.S. agencies and firms. At the Air Force base in (Risalpur), several hundred officers who had so far been considered obedient and reliable, revolted against the regime of Ziaul Haq. The movement against the military regime is particularly active in Sind Province, where 271 deputies of the Sind legislative assembly resigned in protest against the authorities' repression of opposition forces.

The political mass organization Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), which comprises eight major political opposition parties, has called on the population to join the civil disobedience movement and step up the struggle against the military administration's antipopular policy.

The military regime is resorting to brutal measures in suppressing opposition. REUTERS reports that submachineguns, tear gas shells, and torture are being used against unarmed people. (Kh. Yu. Laseval), one of the leaders of the opposition, has died in Karachi's central prison as a result of beatings, the MUSLIM newspaper reports.

Military tribunals have been set up throughout the country to mete out punishment to the participants in the antigovernment movement. The regime's opponents are sentenced to forced labor, long terms of imprisonment, and heavy fines.

Nonetheless, the civil disobedience movement is drawing in ever broader strata of the population. Even former active supporters of the regime are joining the movement; many politicians, prominent in the past, are returning from emigration to join the civil disobedience movement.

The general discontent with the regime is intensified by Ziaul Haq's pro-American policy which is turning the country into an obedient tool of U.S. militarism in the Middle East. Ziaul Haq is seeking U.S. support against his own people and for this he makes concessions to the United States. In addition to important sites on the country's territory put at the Pentagon's disposal earlier, Ziaul Haq has agreed to hand over to the United States bases in the area of the (Ormakha) mountain range and at the port of Jiwani near the Persian Gulf. It is there that intensive construction of military airfields and roads is underway and communication lines are being laid. At Jiwani "Rapid Deployment Force" units are to be stationed. In the area of Gwadar powerful radar installations to monitor the Arabian Sea region have just been completed. The people of Pakistan demand that these military agreements with the United States be annulled and an independent foreign policy be conducted.

In these conditions General Ziaul Haq is beginning to maneuver and "hint" at a compromise. However, all this is merely calculated to disunite the opposition's ranks.

With this in mind, the military administration has proposed that the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) open talks without the participation of the other MRD members. The PPP leadership categorically rejected this proposal (I.Km. Tkhavani), one of the PPP leaders, has stated.

A new factor is the growing dissatisfaction with the regime among the military. The first action took place among Air Force pilots. They were dealt with, but the protest movement among the military has only just started and it cannot be excluded that after the events on the Air Force base at (Risalpur) others will follow. A number of generals and other top officers in the Army have been removed from their posts because of disagreements with the ruling regime's policy. Political opposition against Ziaul Haq's regime, too, is assuming a qualitatively new character. The formerly disunited political parties are increasingly rallying their ranks and acting in a united front.

The Pakistani people's struggle against the dictatorship of Ziaul Haq, who is turning into the U.S. military's obedient puppet, is growing and gaining momentum.

Protest Grows

PM151445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[D. Velikiy article under the rubric "On Current Topics": "The Movement Gathers Strength. In the Struggle for Democratic Freedoms. Hostages in an American Game"]

[Text] The mass democratic movement against the military regime in Pakistan is growing more widespread. In Sind Province alone the authorities have arrested more than 10,000 people, and the MUSLIM newspaper reports that hundreds of people have been killed and wounded as a result of police repression.

General Ziaul Haq, the leader of the military regime, came to power in 1977 after a military coup. One of the promises he made to the people was that general elections were to be held within 3 months. However, elections have not been held once in Pakistan during the last 6 years. And the 1973 constitution has been repealed. The martial law introduced by Ziaul Haq, continues to be the lock imprisoning the most elementary human rights.

It is precisely the achievement of democratic transformations and freedoms that has been made the political goal of the alliance of eight opposition political parties which have been banned in their time by Ziaul Haq and continue to be illegal. The Movement for the Restoration of Democracy -- the alliance's name -- is seeking in particular the lifting of martial law, the restoration of the 1973 constitution, the holding of elections, and the transfer of power to civilians. One opposition party with considerable influence is the Pakistan's People's Party [PPP], led at one time by former Prime Minister Zulfiqar 'Ali Bhutto, who was executed by Ziaul Haq's military regime. Hundreds of PPP activists are forced to live abroad to escape persecution by the military regime. Now, just as the political struggle is intensifying, many of them are returning to the country, where they risk losing their freedom at any second.

The discontent of the broad masses of people with the military regime in Pakistan is the consequence not only of Ziaul Haq's domestic policy. His close alignment with imperialist circles evokes mistrust among Pakistanis. It is no secret that in recent years Pakistan has become an active champion of America's aggressive policy in this region of the globe, essentially playing the role of a puppet tied to Uncle Sam's hand by billions of dollars, tanks, planes, and other military equipment stamped "Made in USA."

The United States is establishing its own military bases on Pakistani territory. This South Asian country is being transformed into the springboard for the American Rapid Deployment Force's future aggression, and it has long been the bridgehead for large-scale counterrevolutionary aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

American arms shipments to Pakistan have taken on a scale unprecedented in this country's history. We are talking about various modern weapons such as "ship-to-ship" missiles, "Vulcan-Phalanx" antiaircraft batteries, and F-16 fighter-bombers. It recently became known that, aside from the 40 such warplanes that Pakistan is to receive from the United States, it is counting on the delivery of a further 60.

Pakistan's active militarization is undoubtedly a serious destablizing influence on the political situation in the region, and is a factor in the rising tension there. The constant danger of becoming a hostage of American imperialism in its political game in South Asia is arousing indignation and protest among diverse circles of Pakistani society.

TASS Reports

LD162208 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi September 16 TASS -- Pakistan's population continues the struggle against the anti-people policy of the Ziaul Haq military regime. Mass demonstrations under anti-governmental and anti-American slogans were held in Moro, Dadu, Tando Bago and other cities of the Sind Province. In Sehwan active members of student organisations and supporters of the movement for the establishment of democracy [as received] held a meeting of support for opposition parties outlawed by the regime. The speakers at the meeting wrathfully condemned the shooting of a peaceful demonstration in Khairpur Nathan Shah where 20 people were killed by troops. The speakers at the meeting demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners who had been thrown behind bars by the military authorities.

Despite the intensification of the reprisals unrest continues in Punjab, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province. The Indian newspaper NEW AGE writes that thousands of people in all large cities of Punjab including Islamabad and Rawalpindi take part in the manifestations in support of the movement for the establishment of democracy, for the lifting of martial law and holding general elections.

Workers of the press join ever more actively in the struggle for the democratic rights of the population. Avoiding the pitfalls of censorship, the leading Pakistani newspapers continue publishing reports about people's actions.

An early holding of the general parliamentary elections and resumption of the operation of the 1973 constitution was demanded by former minister, retired General Fais Ali Chishti who was among Ziaul Haq's closest associates. He stressed that the army must be recalled to the barracks and must not put obstacles to the democratic transformations in the country.

BRIEFS

SRI LANKAN ARCHITECTS VISIT AZERBAIJAN -- A delegation of Sri Lankan architects visited Azerbaijan SSR for 3 days. The delegation is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Architects. During their stay, the guests called on the Baku City Planning Institute, visited an exhibition by architects of Azerbaijan, and conferred with their counterparts in the Baku People's Deputies Council. The visiting delegation departed Baku for Moscow today. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 15 Sep 83 GF]

MICRONESIA 'SEMI-COLONIAL APPENDAGE' TO U.S.

LD152113 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 15 TASS -- Ignoring the legitimate rights and interests of the people of Micronesia, the United States pursues as regards its trust territory, the mandate to administer which it received from the United Nations, policies directed at turning it into its semi-colonial appendage and military strategic stronghold in the western Pacific. This has been confirmed by a speech made at the National Press Club by the U.S. President's special representative at the talks on the status of Micronesia [word indistinct] F. Zeder.

Seeking to justify the partitioning by the United States of its trust territory with a view to annexing it in parts, Zeder portrayed the imposition of separate accords on "commonwealth" on the Marianas Islands and "free association" on Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands as triumph of freedom and democracy. It advertised the United States as a selfless "benefactor" who "cares" for Micronesians. He preferred not to mention, though, that the United States not only failed to promote the islands' economic development, but on the contrary, made everything possible to prevent the establishment of their independent viable economy.

Hard as he tried to ignore the question of U.S. overtly militarist plans as regards the islands, Zeder had to admit that Washington's policies in respect of Micronesia are directed at making another reliable ally in the Pacific and ensuring the exclusive rights to military presence there in the future.

The President's special representative did not mention either that the United States, staging various plebiscites and referendums aimed to legalise neo-colonialist status of the islands under the singboard of "commonwealth" or "free association", openly violate the U.N. Charter, under which any change in the status of the trust territory must be made only at the decision of the Security Council.

KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY CITES HOSTILE THAI ACTIVITY

LD170344 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS -- Thailand's hostile policies vis-a-vis Kampuchea not only create tensions on their common border, but also undermine stability in South East Asia, Kampuchea's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Har Nam Hong told a press conference in Moscow today on the occasion of the publication by the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry of a white paper on this issue.

The ambassador cited ample evidence to prove that Thai leaders pursued expansion policies [words indistinct] Thailand [word indistinct] its territory for Pol Pot gangs [words indistinct] provocative actions against the Kampuchean people. The so-called "refugee camps" are used as levers of pressure on Kampuchea with a view to restoring the genocidal regime.

No machinations by the forces of external reaction, Har Nam Hong stressed, will halt the advancement of the revolutionary process in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people are confidently building a new life.

U.S. UNLEASHING 'LARGE-SCALE WAR' IN LEBANON

LD161125 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] An extremely grave situation has developed in the Middle East. Washington does not help the Israeli aggressors with money and arms only: It has now openly become their partner. Furthermore, not content with turning a blind eye to Israel's claims, America intends extending its presence in Lebanon and controlling the areas abandoned by the Israelis by what they call a redeployment of forces.

In and near Lebanon there is now a rapid increase in the American shock forces that have begun combat operations against detachments of the nationalist forces. Over 20 warships have been massed in the region, including aircraft carriers. Other ships are approaching, including missile-carrying "New Jersey." The number of American Marines at present in Lebanon and on the warships laying at anchor off Beirut totals approximately 7,000.

The point at issue is a new large-scale war, which the United States is preparing to unleash in the Middle East. Preparation for such a war is indicated by President Reagan's order concerning the so-called offensive defense, which practically gives American aircraft and ships the freedom to engage in combat operations in Lebanon without any control.

The United States has long cast an eye on a Lebanese bridgehead. In 1958, American Marines landed in Lebanon, and in Washington they now seemingly believe that they are about to achieve their long-standing aims. First on the agenda comes the well-known American vital interests, something that means denial of the true vital interests of the peoples of the Middle East. The methods used by American imperialism to fulfill its political objectives in the Middle East are hostile to the objectives of the peoples of the Middle East: A reliance on encouraging Israel's aggressive designs against the Arabs, interference in the affairs of Arab states, and the unleashing of war. Thus, making Lebanon a strategic military bridgehead is consistent with U.S. plans for domination and with the scheme for the deployment of an entire network of support bases for any intervention in the Middle East to defend imperialist interests.

The Pentagon has entrenched itself in the Sinai Peninsula, set up a system of bases in the Indian Ocean and in areas leading to it, and massed a fleet of landing craft and aircraft carriers in the Arab Gulf region. Now the Americans are apparently hoping to bring Lebanese territory under their control, in conjunction with their NATO allies.

The Soviet Union has never and never will stand by as a spectator to the Middle East region, which is adjacent to its borders, particularly in light of the present level of U.S. rearmament, its Middle East policy objectives, and the aims of the military political partnership between American imperialists and Israeli Zionists.

The USSR's Middle East policy stems from the need for an end to imperialist tyranny and Israeli aggression, for the establishment of a peace in the region founded on the return of all the lands occupied by Israel to their Arab owners, the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, and the guarantee of the independent entity of all Middle East countries. This for the USSR, is a principled line.

'Grave Alarm' Aroused

LD171219 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut September 17 TASS -- The situation in Lebanon dramatically aggravated in the past 24 hours. Fierce inter-communal clashes involving artillery and other heavy armaments took place in the country's mountainous areas. Lebanese planes strafed the positions of National Patriotic forces on the approaches to Beirut for the first time with the use of U.S.-made fragmentation bombs. One aircraft was shot down, while two others landed at a British Air Force base in Cyprus after being damaged. According to the local press, the government of Cyprus demanded that Britain stop the use of British military bases for accommodating aircraft of other states.

Progressive forces in Lebanon hold the United States responsible for the escalation of combat on Lebanese soil. It is Washington that is deliberately seeking to provoke bloody clashes between different sections of the Lebanese population in order to give itself an opportunity for perpetuating its military presence in Lebanon under the pretext of "ensuring internal peace" and coverting that country into a staging area of struggle against progressive regimes and national liberation movements in the region.

Helicopters are flying practically round the clock to carry arms, combat equipment, ammunition and outfits from ships to the areas where the U.S. contingent of the so-called multinational force is stationed. The airlifted cargoes are intended for use by the troops reinforcements recently moved there for a planned "operation" in Lebanon. U.S. spy planes take off the "Eisenhower" every day to make reconnaissance flights over those districts of Lebanon where Washington is going to conduct combat activities.

These military preparations are arousing grave alarm. The civil population is hurriedly fleeing the country in the fear of U.S. intervention. Thousands of refugees leave to Cyprus, Greece and other countries every day from the sea ports of Beirut, Sayda, Tripoli and Juniyah.

The leadership of the National Salvation Front of Lebanon issued a statement openly pointing out that "the United States has raised a sword over the Lebanese people, seeking to force them onto their knees and make them go along with its plans". The statement demanded that the United States stop its military interference in Lebanon's internal affairs and withdraw its interventionist troops from that country.

The ruling circles of Israel, which are trying to exacerbate the situation even further and unleash another aggression against Arabs, are acting in close cooperation with Washington. The Israeli military committed fresh armed provocations against the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon in the past two days. The aggressor's artillery batteries, based in the areas of Kamid al-Lawz, As-Sultan Ya'qub at-Tahta and Yanta, intensively shelled the Syrian positions in the Al-Biqa' valley for several hours with the support of helicopters.

London September 17 TASS -- The Thatcher conservative government is sending a naval armada to the eastern Mediterranean. The newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH reported today that a task force, which was bigger than that put together during the Falkland conflict, would be moved there in the next few days. It would include the three British aircraft-carriers, namely the "Invincible," the "Illustrious" and the "Hermes," as well as five escort frigates, the submarine "Opossum," tankers and transport ships.

The "Illustrious" and the "Hermes," carrying 20 helicopters and some 1,000 marines, as well as support units would be involved in NATO maneuvers codenamed "Display Determination-83" in the Aegean Sea, which would aim to practice landing operations. The DAILY TELEGRAPH said, however, that the warships could be quickly moved to Lebanese shores if the situation there aggravated.

Besides, six Buccaneer attack planes of the British Air Force arrived at the British military base Akrotiri in Cyprus several days ago.

The unprecedented buildup of British military power in that region indicates that the United States is more and more actively dragging its partners in the aggressive NATO bloc into large-scale armed interference in the affairs of Lebanon. British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Richard Luce said in a radio interview that the British contingent of the multinational force in Lebanon would use arms if it came under an attack.

Syrian, Libyan Reaction

LD181752 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut September 18 TASS -- In the past day, artillery of the U.S. naval force concentrated off the Lebanese coast shelled twice the populated localities of Kayfun, Aytat and 'Alayh situated in highland districts near Beirut. There are killed and wounded among peaceful people as a result of the fire from the destroyer "John Rogers" and the frigate "Bowen". Many houses were destroyed and fire started from bursts of shells.

This morning U.S. Marines staged another raid on Beirut's southern suburbs, including Hayy as-Silum and Ash-Shiyah. U.S. reconnaissance planes were making flights over various districts of Lebanon.

It is believed in the local political circles that large-scale hostilities launched by Washington in Lebanon show that the Reagan administration has embarked on a new phase of consolidation of Lebanon's occupation, of imposing its diktat on Lebanon.

The British Government's decision to send an armada of warships into the eastern Mediterranean also attests to the increasing imperialist interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Lebanon. The London newspaper SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reports that one of British aircraft carriers might be sent to the coast of Lebanon.

The national patriotic forces of Lebanon express a serious concern over the situation in the country that has aggravated sharply through the fault of the United States which acts at one with the Israeli occupiers. This alliance hostile to Arab peoples was sharply criticised by prominent Lebanese politician, former prime minister Rashid Karami. In an interview to the journal AL-MAJALLAH he stressed that the U.S. Administration which has a clearly pro-Israeli stand is striving not for peace in the Middle East but for the establishment of its political, economic and military domination there. He came out for the rejection of the agreement with Israel imposed on Lebanon by the United States. He pointed out that it is only the annulment of that unequal agreement infringing on Lebanon's sovereignty that will pave the road for the country's liberation, for the restoration of its unity and territorial integrity.

Damascus, September 18 TASS -- The news agency SANA transmitted the following statement of a Syrian military representative:

According to a statement of a U.S. military representative, the U.S. naval forces off the Lebanese coast are shelling districts in which Syrian troops are stationed.

We confirm that any fire from land, sea or air on areas of the deployment of the Syrian forces will be returned. The order to this effect has been issued, he said.

Tripoli, September 18 TASS -- Leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi sent a message to the heads of Arab states. In that message he points to the seriousness of the situation in Lebanon in connection with the United States direct military interference in the affairs of that sovereign state. The document expresses the concern over the attempts to destroy the national progressive forces of the country and over the destiny of peaceful population which became a victim of armed aggression and also over the threats made to Syria.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi urged Arab countries to take immediately the measures against the "crusade" launched by U.S. imperialism against Arab peoples. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi urged Arab countries to enlist all resources for this.

According to a Radio Tripoli report, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi issued an order on placing all Libyan units stationed in the Al-Biqa' valley under the command of the leader of the national patriotic forces of Lebanon Walid Junblatt. At the same time an order has been issued to introduce enhanced combat preparedness in the Libyan Armed Forces and to place them under Syria's military command.

SABRA, SHATILA DEMONSTRATION HELD IN U.S.

LD161606 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 16 TASS -- The U.S. and Israel are equally responsible not only for the massacre a year ago in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, but also for the continuing killing of the peaceful Lebanese population, for the suffering of the Palestinians. This idea dominated the speeches made at a press conference in the Capitol Hill held in connection with the day of memory of the victims of Sabra and Shatila.

The whole of humanity were horrified at hearing about this massacre, stressed the President of the National Association of Arab Americans Robert Joseph. He described as the continuation of this massacre the present developments in Lebanon, where U.S. Marines, hand in hand with the Israeli invaders, commit outrages against the peaceful Lebanese population. In the past year dozens of thousands of the Lebanese, including old people, women and children, have been killed or crippled for life, he pointed out. R. Joseph stressed that the U.S. and Israel were to blame for it.

The former U.S. ambassador to Arab countries Andrew Kiellgor said that the U.S. was deliberately whipping up tension in that part of the world. The Reagan administration pays lip service to its striving for peace in the Middle East, while in practice it is doing its utmost to prevent it, he pointed out.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES BIOGRAPHY OF WALID JUNBLATT

PM151339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed feature under the rubric "Who's Who": "Walid Junblatt"]

[Text] Walid Junblatt, an eminent Lebanese political figure, was born in Lebanon on 1949. A graduate of the American University in Beirut, he has a bachelor's degree in political science.

His father, Kamal Junblatt, leader of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party, died at the hands of hired assassins in 1977. After this, W. Junblatt was elected chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party, and simultaneously became leader of the country's Druze community.

W. Junblatt and the party he leads are actively in favor of a settlement to the Near East conflict in all its aspects taking the interests of all sides into consideration, and highly appreciate the Soviet Union's position in relation to the Arab peoples' just struggle against Israeli aggression. W. Junblatt in particular considers that the settlement the United States and Israel are imposing on Lebanon is absolutely unacceptable since it runs counter to Lebanese national interests and is similar to the Camp David deal. The Progressive Socialist Party's leader is deeply convinced that to succeed in the struggle against Israeli aggression and in opposing the plans of the country's foreign enemies it is necessary to put an end to religious discord and fratricidal conflicts and unite all Lebanon's progressive forces. In upholding this position, W. Junblatt was instrumental in the creation of the National Salvation Front, comprising a number of Lebanese political parties opposed to U.S.-Israeli plans in relation to the Republic of Lebanon.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON 16 SEP POLITBURO SESSION

LD162001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo]

[Text] The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee discussed and approved at its regular meeting the results of the work of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid meeting of the states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, whose final stage was held at the level of ministers of foreign affairs. It was pointed out that the meeting ended with weighty results written down in a balanced and substantive final document which relies on the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. New opportunities have been created for a further mutually advantageous cooperation of the states-participants in the meeting in the interests of strengthening European and universal peace. The positive results of the Madrid meeting constitute a notable achievement in the pursuit of the line of dialogue and mutual understanding, of settling problems at the negotiations. These results confirm that the policy of detente has a good reserve of vitality.

They testify to the fact that with all the differences in policies and all the differences in assessing the causes of the present state of international affairs, with all the tension in the present situation in Europe and the world, states with different social systems can come to mutually acceptable agreements benefiting all people. The pursuit of this course requires consistent observance of the principles of respect for the sovereignty of states, of noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and of inviolability of the existing frontiers.

At its meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also examined the question of developing a long-term program of land betterment with a view to creating a guaranteed food fund and raising the Soviet people's living standards. At the same time it was noted that in the last decades in our country irrigated and drained land has increased considerably. The proportion of agricultural produce obtained from improved land has also increased. All of the cotton and rice, 2/3 of all vegetables, and approximately 1/2 of all fruit and grapes, and 1/4 of all coarse and succulent feed is produced on these lands.

At the same time, consistent realization of the food program requires that land improvement be raised to a qualitatively new level and that better use be made of its possibilities for increasing production of agricultural produce and enhancing the stability of land cultivation. The accumulated experience, the production base that hase been created in water resources organizations, and the presence of stable collectives of land improvers make it possible to put more complex and large-scale tasks in developing the industry on the basis of an integrated long-term program on the agenda and solve them. In drawing up the integrated long-term program attention will be given to implementing measures ensuring high yields from irrigated and drained lands on the basis of improving the condidtion of the lands, improving maintenance of water systems, widely introducing efficient irrigation methods and a rational structure of sowing, working in the sphere of nature protection, and redistributing water resources in the interests of the national economy.

Approving the results of Comrade A.A. Gromyko's working visit to France, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee noted the importance of developing mutually advantageous cooperation and maintaining the political dialogue between the two countries. This meets the interests of the peoples of the USSR and France, the interests of peace and security in Europe and the whole world.

The Politburo heard Comrade A.A. Gromyko's report on his talks with India's minister for external relations, Narasimha Rao, as well as information of Comrade P.N. Demichev on the participation of a Soviet party and government delegation in marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

CPSU Central Committee discussed certain other questions of the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy at its meeting.

KAZAKH SSR CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU MEETS

LD190912 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] A matter of intensification of works on the completion of cereal crop harvesting and the raising of rates of grain delivery by the republic's state and collective farms in 1983 was discussed at a regular meeting of the Bureau of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

The Bureau of the Central Committee instructed the party obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms, and the Ministries of Agriculture, of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, and of Procurement of the Kazakh SSR, as well as the Goskomselkhoztekhnika of the Kazakh SSR, primary party organizations heads of farms and procurement and transport enterprises to improve by all possible means the labor organization at the harvesting, and to utilize effectively each hour of good weather, to complete in the next few days the threshing of crops, to raise the rates of delivery of grain to the procurement centers, and to assure its maximal sale to the state by each state and collective farm, and each rayon and oblast.

The Bureau of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee also discussed the progress of fulfillment of the plans for putting into service in 1983 production capacities and units of social purpose in the republic. It was noted that the rates and level of organization of the construction industry, which had been achieved, do not meet as yet the requirements of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The planned implementation of the basic funds is not assured, the limits of capital investments and construction and assembly works are not implemented, including in a number of branches which condition the further development of the republic's economy. A considerable lagging in the construction of housing, schools, preschool educational establishments, and health care units has been permitted. The poor indexes in construction are resulting from serious shortcomings in the style and methods of work of the heads of construction organizations and from the major omissions in the production organization and the utilization of internal reserves and possibilities. On many construction sites, the production and labor discipline is poor, absenteeism and idling have not been eradicated, great losses and consumption above norm of materials are tolerated, there are cases of low quality construction, and of inefficient utilization of machines and mechanisms.

The Bureau of the Central Committee requested the party obkoms and local executive committees of people's deputies, and ministries and departments of the republic to raise the level of management of the capital construction, to assure the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for putting into service in 1983 of production capacities, housing, and cultural and consumer service units. The Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprise, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work of the Kazakh SSR, the Glavalmaamastroy, the Glavrissovkhozstroy, and the Ekibastuzenergostroy trust are instructed to take urgent measures for making up for the lagging behind which has been permitted to take place since the beginning of the year, and for the fulfillment of the state plans.

A number of other questions connected with economic and cultural construction in the republic were discussed.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY AKTIV

LD162303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] An aktiv of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises was held today. In a report by the minister, Comrade Goldin, and the speeches, it was noted that considerable work has been done on building up capacities in many branches of the national economy; while, at the same time, there are serious shortcomings in the work of the ministry. Over many years, state plans for construction and assembly works have not been fulfilled. Rates of construction are falling, and there is a failure to ensure that a number of important capacities and projects are commissioned on time. Special attentio was given to fulfillment of the instruction of Comrade Andropov on concentrating forces and resources primarily on intensifying realization of the commissioning program for 1983 ensuring the commissioning of industrial capacities of top state importance, fulfillment of plans for housing and amenity construction and construction of agro-industrial complex projects.

The aktiv was addressed by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

DOLGIHK, ARKHIPOV MARK FORESTRY WORKERS DAY

LD162012 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting was held in Moscow today to mark Forestry Workers Day. In the presidium were Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of ministries and departments; and production front-rankers and innovators.

A report was delivered by Comrade Busygin, USSR minister of the timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW EDUCATION MEETING

LD170352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Questions concerning improving the activity of higher educational establishments in Moscow, in light of the party's requirements, were discussed at a meeting of the party and economic aktiv of educational establishments today. It was noted that the training of highly qualified specialists receives constant attention. The studies of the students are linked more closely with practice. Many educational branches have been created at industrial enterprises, at scientific research institutes and at design bureaus, and training in 70 new specialities and specializations has been organized. At the same time, however, there are substantial shortcomings in the work of higher educational establishments in Moscow, it was stated in the report by Yelyutin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR, and in several speeches. Some party organizations are insufficiently exacting in the demands they make upon the offices of the rectors and deans for fulfilling complex plans designed to raise the quality of the training of specialists. It is also essential that the level of the students' ideological and political education be raised. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

BAKU REPORTS AZERBAIJAN'S FIRUDIN ALIYEV DEAD

GF131430 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Firudin Aliyev, member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, deputy of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet, and secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Central Committee, has died of a heart attack at the age of 48.

Firudin Aliyev was elected in 1978 as chief of the chemical and petroleum industry department of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. In February 1983, he was elected as Member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Within the party, Firudin Aliyev proved that he was a capable organizer possessing the qualities of a [word indistinct] and active leader. He succeeded in accomplishing in an honorable way the tasks assigned to him by the party in every field. Firudin Aliyevs [word indistinct] deserved the order of the Red Banner and medals.

INTOURIST CHIEF REGRETS WESTERN 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD172301 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Excerpts] [First announcer] The man in charge of the board of the Soviet travel agency, Intourist, Valentin Lebedev, has been telling Radio Moscow that this year the country will play host to more than 5 million foreign tourists, 12 percent more than last year, and that Intourist offers some 600 itineraries. Valentin Lebedev elaborates:

Most tourists come from the other socialist countries, but at the same time there has been a growing number of tourists from capitalist and developing nations. With some Western nations like Italy, France, Finland, and Belgium, the Soviet Union has intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in this field. It is a pity East-West tourist exchange has in the past few years been under pressure from certain quarters in the West. These quarters show no interest in promoting contacts between people belonging to countries with different social systems. On their initiatives there have been provocations and even attacks on Intourist offices abroad. However, it is significant that they failed to damage interest in the USSR. Westerners have continued to visit this country. Last year, for example, 30 percent more Britons and West Germans went to the Soviet Union than a year earlier, and Americans were responsible for a still greater increase -- 40 percent. The trend has remained unchanged this year.

[Second announcer] International travel should be a two-way street. Well, how many Soviet people will go abroad this year?

[First announcer] We estimate that some 4.5 million will go abroad this year before the year is out. More than half will visit other socialist countries for treatment, as well as recreation at resorts. Many groups of Soviet tourists will also visit capitalist and developing countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America and will take cruises in the Mediterranean, Baltic, and North Seas and also around Europe.

EARLY SEPTEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM161335 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Sep 83 p 2

[Agrometeorologist N. Sakharova article: "Weather and Crops -- USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports"]

[Text] The beginning of September was warm in most regions of the European USSR. The daytime temperature reached 25-29 degrees, and 31 in places in the south of the Volga area. Nights were cool. Air and ground frosts were recorded in north Estonia, the Northwest and Central regions, and in places in the Central Chernozem region. It was cold throughout the entire first 10 days of September in the Urals and in the north of the Volga-Vyatka region. There was rain in many places. Only the south Ukraine, Rostov Oblast and Kalmykia stayed dry.

In the north and northeast European areas of the country winter crop sowings were at the germination and third leaf stage. Those that were sown in the first half of August were tillering. On most of the territory of the Northwest, Central, and Volga-Vyatka regions the growth and development of winter crops were proceeding under favorable conditions.

In most oblasts farms have begun mass potato lifting. The harvest of fruit and vegetable crops continues. The sugar beet harvest has begun in the Ukraine and in the Central Chernozem, the south Central, and Volga-Vyatka regions. The harvest of sunflowers and corn for grain is underway in the North Caucasus and Central Chernozem regions and in the Ukraine. Grape harvesting has begun in Moldavia, the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, and in Krasnodar Kray. In rice-growing regions the rice has ripened in approximately the normal time, and harvesting has begun.

The weather remained cold in the arable farming regions of West Siberia and most of Kazakhstan. There were air and ground frosts. It rained in the majority of West Siberian oblasts. Precipitation was insignificant over most of Kazakhstan. The weather remained moderately warm in East Siberia. Air and ground frosts occurred at night. For 2-5 days it rained everywhere.

The weather was predominantly warm and dry in the Central Asian republics. This favored the further formation and opening of the cotton bolls and the ripening of the raw cotton.

'PROGRESS-17' SPACE FERRY SEPARATED FROM STATION

LD171422 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

The automatic transport ship "Progress-17" was separated from the orbiting complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-9" at 15 hours 44 minutes Moscow time today after the program of their joint flight was completed. The undocking of the cargo ship and its departure from the station was controlled by mission control specialists and Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov.

All planned work, including the unloading of the transport ship and the refuelling of the station's combined propulsion unit, was carried out in full during the joint flight. The flight path of the orbiting complex was adjusted twice with the use of the cargo ship's engine.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov in past days were mostly busy preparing scientific equipment for forthcoming studies and making visual observations of the earth's surface.

The cosmonauts conducted an experiment called "Rezonans" to determine the orbiting complex's characteristics and the loads acting on it and assess the durability of some of its elements. They also carried out a series of measurements of the parametres of the atmosphere outside the station with the help of the "Astra-1" mass-spectrometer.

The flight of the scientific research complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-9" is continuing. Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are in good health and feeling well.

Further Details

LD181501 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports from the mission control centre: The flight of the automatic transport spacecraft "Progress-17", which was blasted off into earth orbit on August 17, 1983, ended today.

On commands from mission control the space ferry was oriented in space and at three hours 43 minutes Moscow time its engine switched on. As a result of deceleration "Progress-17" began to decend, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere over the pre-set area of the Pacific and ceased to exist.

The flight of the scientific research complex consisting of "Salyut-7" and "Soyuz T-9" is continuing. According to trajectory measurements, the parametres of its orbit at present are as follows: maximum distance from earth - 358 kilometres, minimum distance - 337 km, period of revolution - 91.4 minutes, inclination - 51.6 degrees.

Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are having a day off today.

After checking some on-board systems, the cosmonauts are doing physical exercises, conducting visual observations of the earth, and taking a rest.

They are in good health and feeling well.